

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST

"PROSPERITY ABOUNDS IN THE WEST EVERYWHERE." THAT IS WHAT SIR WILLIAM WHYTE, WESTERN CANADA DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, TOLD TORONTO WHEN HE PASSED THROUGH THAT CITY LAST WEEK ON HIS WAY TO ENGLAND. IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER BLUE RUIN PROPHETS COULD DO AS MUCH PERMANENT INJURY TO THE CANADIAN WEST AS THIS SORT OF RECKLESS, INDISCRIMINATE AND EVERLASTING BOOSTING BY RAILWAY MAGNATES AND KINDRED SPIRITS AMONG THE RANKS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE. THE WEST IS A GREAT COUNTRY, AND IF THE FARMERS WERE GIVEN A SQUARE DEAL THERE SHOULD BE PROSPERITY ENOUGH TO GO ROUND. BUT UNDER PRESENT UNJUST CONDITIONS THE RAILWAYS, THE BANKS, THE MANUFACTURERS, THE REAL ESTATE SHARKS AND THE TRUSTS ARE SURE OF THEIR PROFITS, OFTEN EXCESSIVE PROFITS, WHILE THE FARMER HAS TO CONTENT HIMSELF WITH WHAT IS LEFT. THAT IS ONE REASON WHY, SIR WILLIAM WHYTE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING, PROSPERITY DOES NOT "ABOUND IN THE WEST EVERYWHERE." PROSPERITY WILL NEVER BE GENERAL UNTIL THE POWER OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS BROKEN.

APRIL 23, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

PAID CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICE **TORONTO** JAMES MASON
General Manager

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—Crystal City, Goodlands, Grand View,
Lyleton, Neepawa, Winnipeg.BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—Moose Jaw, Sintaluta, Welwyn,
Weyburn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Fernie.

Winnipeg Office: **426 Main Street** W. A. Macchaffie
Manager

The value goes up with the volume. We're making Ford cars better as we make more of them—that's the reason we can't keep pace with the demand. Insure yourself against disappointment by getting your Ford today.

Our factories produced nearly a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Run-about, \$675; Touring Car, \$750; Town Car, \$1,000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"—an interesting automobile magazine. It's free—from Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

Needed on Every Farm

A tonic and conditioner to keep horses, cattle, sheep and hogs healthy; vigorous and productive. Here it is!

Pratts Animal Regulator

For forty years the stock owner's favorite. It has no equal. Costs little but is mighty in results.
25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$3.50

No use to have your horses "laid up." They should be at work. Remember that all sprains, bruises, sore or stiff cords and muscles are quickly cured by

Pratts Liniment

25c, 50c, \$1

It also relieves rheumatism and neuralgia. Equally good for man or beast.

Pratts Healing Ointment

or Healing Powder

should be kept on hand for instant use. It is a household and farm necessity and works wonders on man or beast. Cures cuts, wounds, sores, scalds, burns, galls, cracked skin. Soothing and positive in action.

25c, 50c. Sample mailed for 2c. All of the above carry Pratts guarantee "Your money back if it fails"

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or
PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LTD.
TORONTO - ONTARIO

Stock
Book
FREE

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, L.L.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands

BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1865

Paid-up Capital.....\$5,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....3,300,000
Total Assets, over.....69,000,000

HON JOHN SHARPLES, Honorary President JOHN GALT, President.
Vice-Presidents—WM. PRICE AND R. T. RILEY.

DIRECTORS

W. R. ALLAN LIEUT.-COL. J. CARSON S. HAAS G. H. THOMPSON
S. BARKER E. L. DREWBY F. E. KENASTON W. SHAW
M. BULL E. E. A. DUVENET F. W. HEUBACH
G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager H. B. SHAW, Assistant-General Manager
F. W. S. CRISPO, Superintendent of Branches

WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA

MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nipaw, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood,

WINNIPEG
Corydon Avenue Logan Avenue
North End Portage Avenue
Sargent Avenue

SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Alisak, Arcola, Asquith, Bount, Buchanan, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Gull Lake, Herbert, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Lusk, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sintaluta, Southey, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Viceroy, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zeelandia.

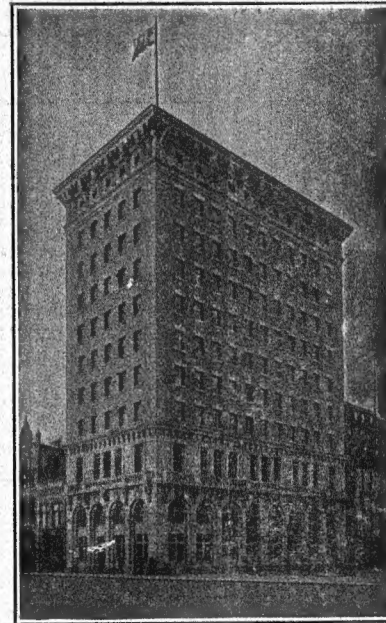
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alis, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Passburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Enderby, Hazelton, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Telkwa
VANCOUVER—City Heights, Cordova St., Fairview, Granville and Robson St., Main St., Mount Pleasant, Vernon, Victoria. Over 200 Branches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. Over 296 Branches in all

LONDON, ENG., BRANCH: No. 51 THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.

WINNIPEG BRANCH: A general banking business transacted. D. M. NEEVE, Manager.



EVERY PRUDENT FARMER

WILL PROTECT HIMSELF AGAINST

LOSS BY HAIL

Experience has proved that no portion of the Prairie Provinces is immune from hail. Those who escaped last year may be the heaviest sufferers in the coming season.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD

TO CARRY ALL THE RISK YOURSELF

INSURE EARLY IN THE

Hudson Bay Insurance Company

The Cost is the same as later in the Season

The strongest Canadian Company in the business. The enviable reputation borne by the Company for fair dealing, prompt adjustments and full cash settlement of losses sustained, is its best recommendation to intending insurers.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN

The Anderson & Sheppard Co. Limited

General Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Box 1059

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

PARCELS POST IN U.S.

The parcels post has been tried out for three months and is not found wanting. In one respect, however, it is disappointing, and that is through no fault of the system. Its benefits, however, have accrued mostly to the people of the towns and cities, who immediately took hold of the new plan with immense enthusiasm, but the farmers—well, they are thinking it over. Permit me to say they should be the first "to go to it." To other classes of people it is a convenience, to the farmer it is a blessing, and offers opportunities for business which he may not realize. We have heard of some, however, more alert than others, who have already built up a lively trade in nearby towns for their butter, eggs and poultry, which are delivered by parcels post mail. Some of them by advertising in local papers, found themselves flooded with orders from town-folk. By the aid of the telephone, these orders come from the towns to the farm, and are filled by mail, saving a world of trouble both to the seller and buyer, giving the farmer better prices than the store man would give him and giving the buyer fresher food at possibly better prices than he would have to pay the merchant.

The parcels post is the farmers' best friend!—Farm Press, Chicago.

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame as to be found false and perfidious.—Seneca.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI.

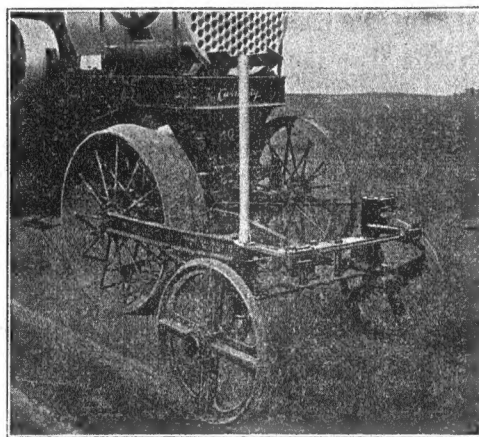
April 23rd, 1913

Number 17

The Gold Medal Winner

In Class "C" for Gasoline Engines at the WINNIPEG MOTOR COMPETITION was equipped with the

"CUDDY" STEERING DEVICE



The "Cuddy" was the only steering device that was used by any contestant although there were others on the ground.

The demonstration given on the 1912 Motor Contest field by an Aultman and Taylor tractor equipped with the Cuddy Steering Device showed beyond the question of a doubt that it benefits the engine, and at the same time does not require any more power to operate it. In a motor contest every ounce of fuel counts, and no contestant can afford to use a drop more than is necessary.

With the Cuddy Steering Device the engine using it plowed at a fuel cost of 36.8 cents per acre, the lowest in the class, at the same time making the best speed of any engine in the contest. A Cuddy Steering Device will save its cost in a season to say nothing about the ease with which your engine can be operated.

The Western Steel & Iron Co. Ltd.

Sole Manufacturers and Distributors in Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

On another page will be found the balance sheet of the Bank of British North America, presented to the shareholders at the recent annual meeting. It will be seen that the bank has had a very satisfactory year, and although the period is only eleven months, owing to a change in the end of the financial year, the net profits are more than \$50,000 greater than in 1911. The increase of business has necessitated more commodious quarters at several of the large branches, and new buildings are being erected at Montreal, St. John, Edmonton and other points. A dividend of 8 per cent. was paid for 1912.

Joseph Bernier, M.P.P. for St. Boniface, has been appointed Provincial Secretary in the Manitoba cabinet. B. L. Baldwinson, M.P.P. for Gimli, Man., has resigned his seat in the legislature and has been appointed deputy provincial secretary. These changes will necessitate two by-elections, which are expected to take place shortly. E. L. Taylor, K.C., of Winnipeg, is announced as the Conservative candidate in Gimli.

Wm. Miller, of Starbuck, reports an effort being made to establish a co-operative store in that town and that upwards of \$4,000 has already been collected.

The Patmore Nursery Company

BRANDON, MAN.
SASKATOON, SASK.

Established 1883

The Season is rapidly advancing and soon your opportunity for Spring Planting will be passed

DO NOT MISS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Our Catalogue is Mailed Free on request

Place Your ORDER NOW for Shrubs, Trees, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Grasses and Clovers

Our Nursery Shipments have commenced. Our season is short, so do not delay your Tree Planting any longer.

For Hedges plant Caragana, 2-3 ft., per 100, \$5.00

For Windbreaks plant Maple, Poplar and Willows, 2-3 ft., per 100, \$5.00

For your Fruit Garden make use of our Special Fruit Offer: 100 Raspberry Canes, 50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes and 12 Fruit Trees for \$10.00

Rhubarb Roots, large, per dozen, \$2.00

Western Rye.....	per 100, \$12.00
English.....	" 10.00
Timothy.....	" 9.00
Red Top.....	" 14.00
Canadian Blue.....	" 20.00
Annual Clover.....	" 18.00
Alfalfa.....	" 22.50
Nitrogen, for inoculating Alfalfa, per one acre tin.....	3.00

Special Agents for Sutton & Sons, England

Annual Clover

Sown early in May will give a crop in July, and the late growth plowed under will restore the fertility of the soil

THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY

BRANDON, MAN.

The Oldest Horticultural Establishment in Western Canada

SASKATOON, SASK.

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Seventy-Seventh Annual Report and Balance Sheet

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA was held on Tuesday, March 4th, at the Offices of the Corporation, 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. Mr. C. W. TOMKINSON, Presiding

Report Of The Directors

THE Seventy-seventh Annual General Meeting of The Bank of British North America recently held in London, England, was made noteworthy by the presentation of the best statement in the history of the Bank. The address of the Chairman embraced a comprehensive review of economic conditions prevailing in Canada, while the report itself showed that substantial progress had been made in every department during the past year.

The net profits for the year are upwards of \$50,000 greater than those of 1911, despite the fact that the change which was made in the Bank's financial year reduced the trading period to eleven months. Special emphasis was laid on this fact by the Chairman, as indicative of the rapid development of the Institution.

The substantial growth of the Bank's business has necessitated more commodious quarters at several of the large branches, and ample evidence is forthcoming to indicate that the problem of increased space is being ably handled. New premises are being erected at a number of points, the more important of which are Montreal, St. John and Edmonton.

The end of the Bank's year was marked by the retirement of Mr. H. Stikeman, the General Manager, and the appointment, in his stead, of Mr. H. B. MacKenzie, and the Chairman, in his address, made appreciative reference to the long and valuable service of the late General Manager and the capabilities of his successor.

The Court of Directors submits the accompanying Balance Sheet to the 30th November last.

It will be seen that the profits for the Half-year, including \$175,610.22 brought forward from last account, amount to \$563,514.92, which the Directors propose to distribute as follows:—

In the payment of a Dividend of 40s per Share \$194,666.67	Transferring to the Bank Premises Account	73,000.00
Payable less Income Tax, on the 4th April next.	In payment of a Bonus of 5 per cent. to the Staff, about	34,066.67
Transferring to the Reserve Fund 146,000.00	Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	93,446.79

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 8 per cent. for the year. The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the proprietors on the 3rd April next. Since the last Report a Sub-branch has been opened at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, and a Branch has been closed at St. Martins, New Brunswick.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz:—

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	\$ 3,621.08
To the Officers' Pension Fund	17,740.38
To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund	973.33

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER 1912

To Capital	\$4,866,666.66	By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	\$6,624,619.75
20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid.		By Cash at Call and Short Notice	11,396,757.02
To Reserve Fund	2,920,000.00		\$18,021,376.77
To Deposits and Current Accounts	39,452,983.06	By Investments—	
To Notes in Circulation	4,767,796.42	Exchequer Bonds—	
To Acceptances	7,907,450.16	£310,300 1915 at cost	\$1,505,165.22
To Other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies	5,948,825.58	Dominion of Canada 3¼ per cent. Bonds, £250,000 at 99	1,204,500.00
To Rebate Account	125,110.28	Other Investments	114,540.47
To Liabilities on Endorsements	\$533,185.35		2,824,205.69
To Liability under Guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada	\$300,000	By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and other Accounts	43,811,186.24
To Profit and Loss Account—		By Bank Premises, etc., in London and at the Branches	1,394,665.34
Balance brought forward from 31st May, 1912	\$370,276.89	By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of General Bank Note Circulation	225,511.58
Dividend paid October, 1912	194,666.67		
	\$175,610.22		
Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	387,904.70		
	\$563,514.92		
DEDUCT:			
Transferred to Reserve Fund	\$146,000.00		
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	73,000.00		
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	3,621.08		
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	973.33		
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	17,740.38		
Staff Bonus	34,066.67		
	275,401.46		
Balance available for April Dividend	288,113.46		
	\$66,276,945.62		\$66,276,945.62

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books and returns.

London, 17th February, 1913.

G. SNEATH,
N. E. WATERHOUSE,
Auditors. } Of the Firm of
Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 23rd, 1913

AUSTRALIA'S WAY AND OURS

The success which is following the efforts of the Australian governments to attract settlers is such that the great island continent of the southern seas is becoming a serious rival of Canada in the matter of emigration from the British Isles. In 1906 the total immigration to Australia was 54,164 persons, which was only 2,865 more than the departures, but last year the number of Australian immigrants was 166,958 and the excess of arrivals over departures was 93,417. Of these 166,958 immigrants secured by Australia last year 90,882 were from the British Isles, 33,506 from New Zealand, and 3,531 from Canada; 140,539 being British and 26,419 from foreign countries. No one in Canada should begrudge Australia's rapid advance, but the fact that Canadians are leaving for Australia in considerable numbers, and that so many British people should prefer Australia to Canada in spite of its much greater distance from home should make us look for causes. So far as natural resources are concerned, neither Australia nor any other country in the world can offer superior attractions to Canada. In soil, climate and natural advantages of every kind, Canada is unsurpassed, even by Australia, rich as that country undoubtedly is. Australia, however, is setting about the task of peopling her land in a different way from that adopted by Canada. Our own plan seems to be to spend enormous sums of money in inducing people to come to this country and in picturing to them the prosperity which awaits them, and then when they arrive to leave them to the tender mercies of exploiters of every kind, who fleece them of the greater portion of their savings through high freight rates, tariff enhanced prices for the necessities of life, exorbitant rates of interest and enormous prices for land. Australia does differently. The governments of the Commonwealth realize, apparently, that the way to get more settlers is to treat those whom they already have well, and to protect them from the rapacity of exploiters. Hon. John Scaddan, the premier of Western Australia, who was in Winnipeg recently, told a representative of The Guide some of the things which his State is doing for the people and particularly for the farmers. The interview with Mr. Scaddan on another page of this issue will reveal in some degree the secret of Australia's present phenomenal progress. In Australia the railways are owned by the government and the public are only required to pay freights and fares sufficient to pay interest on the actual cost of the road and the expenses of operation. There are no railway knights in Australia who have become multimillionaires in a few years by raiding the public treasury and exacting exorbitant rates from the people. Neither is there a money trust in Australia which gets rich by borrowing the people's savings at 2 per cent. and lending them back again at 8, 10 and 12 per cent. There are chartered banks, it is true, but these have to compete with Government banks, which receive the savings of the people at 3 per cent. and lend to settlers for legitimate purposes at 5 per cent. The women vote in Australia and they have seen to it that the children are educated and cared for in a way that makes for good citizenship and happy homes. Australia still has a good deal of progress to make before it reaches perfection, for it still has a protective tariff and other allied evils, but there is much in the Australian system that Canada might copy with advantage.

CHINA AND THE POWERS

The Chinese Republic has been established for more than a year. Considering the tremendous change involved in doing away with Manchu absolutism and setting up a democratic government, the Republic has been a marvel of stability. Yet, up to a few days ago, none of the Powers had seen fit to recognize the Chinese government. One would suppose from their tardiness that one and all were deeply offended at the Chinese people for throwing off the galling yoke of their oppressors. Why should the governments of Great Britain and the United States, where Cromwell and Washington are among the nations' most respected heroes, look askance at the revolution so successfully carried out by Sun Yat Sen? For self-sacrificing patriotism, for tremendous odds bravely faced, for relentless persecution cheerfully borne, Sun's name is worthy of a place among earth's noblest characters. The diplomats and financiers who, in the name of the six Powers (Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Russia and Japan), have been trying to bulldoze the newly established government are pigmies compared to the man who single-handed drove out the corrupt despotism whose iron heel ground in the dust the liberties of four hundred million people. Fortunately, the conscience of the American people has found worthier expression in President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan, as regards dealings with China, than was the case with the preceding administration. Public opinion of the better sort not alone in America but throughout the world hailed with delight the recent announcement from Washington that the new government would lose no time in extending to China the hand of fellowship into the family of nations. The returns from the general election lately held throughout China indicate a substantial majority for President Yuan Shi Kai, the man for whom Sun voluntarily retired. What further proof the Powers will require of the Republic's stability than an orderly general election and the meeting of duly-elected representatives of the people, it would be hard to imagine. Not content with ignoring the constitutional democracy set up by the Chinese people after the overthrow of age-long tyranny, the behavior of the Powers named towards the young Republic has been anything but creditable. Instead of the help and co-operation which the Chinese people had a right to expect from older and more democratic nations, a combination of bankers and commercial syndicates, under cloak of the prestige and authority of the great nations, tried to force a loan on the new government which would have meant foreign domination and industrial enslavement. From this humiliating course China has so far been saved, no thanks to the Powers, by an English financier, C. Birch Crisp, who was able to advance £10,000,000 sterling on fair terms. It is exasperating to lovers of British fair play to learn that the British Foreign Office exerted all its influence to prevent this reasonable loan being made. Against the known sympathies of the British people, the Foreign Office stubbornly supported the greedy designs of the Six-Power Junto. Here, again, the Wilson administration has made the United States an honorable exception to the conduct of the Powers. President Wilson has given the American bankers fair warning that if they choose to participate in the Chinese loan they must do so upon their own responsibility. The idea is obnoxious to him, as it must be to all right-minded men, of the

six-nation group stipulating that certain antiquated and burdensome taxes must be imposed on the Chinese people, and that these taxes must be administered by foreign agents. If this loan were forced on the young Republic, the people might very well wonder whether the struggle was worth while, if it meant exchanging the tyranny of the Manchus for the tender mercies of the international money trust.

Here we see an up-to-date example of the intrigues of diplomacy which run directly against the people's will. That our own history, as well as that of other nations, contains many instances of this kind is not to be doubted. So long as diplomacy is secret and can veil the designs of financial sand-baggers, it will be the duty of the people to scrutinize every action taken in their name, and to repudiate everything out of harmony with an enlightened public conscience and the spirit of brotherhood between nations. It is to be hoped that the British government will soon follow the courageous example set by the Wilson administration. National honor and international good-will are more to be esteemed than satisfying the demands of the money trust.

CO-OPERATION AND FARM CREDIT

One of the greatest of the agricultural problems was discussed very fully at an important conference held early this month at Chicago, attended by agricultural editors, farmers, railway men, bankers and various other interests from thirty different States of the Union and four Provinces of Canada. The questions before the Conference were those of marketing farm produce and securing a better system of farm credit. The high cost of living was the one matter uppermost in the minds of many and all were very desirous that it should be reduced. After various delegates had read papers and expressed their opinions, it was apparent to the minds of all that the first necessary step to be taken was the organization of co-operative purchasing and distributing associations, both among producers and consumers. No other solution could be worked out by which the people themselves could take hold of the great problem in a practical manner with any likelihood of an equitable solution. There was a general feeling that the National Government at Washington should establish a market bureau to disseminate information on marketing and to encourage every effort made to secure better marketing conditions for the various agricultural interests throughout the States. It was pleasing to the Conference to have the announcement from the representative of the Department of Agriculture present that such a branch would be established in the course of the next few months. The delegates were very anxious to secure more information on the present marketing problem and felt that this could be better accomplished through the aid of a bureau of markets, which would assist co-operative effort not only among producers but among consumers.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of farm credit and the possible application of foreign systems to American rural needs. The various European systems were outlined to the Conference and also the working of the co-operative credit associations among the Jews in the Eastern States. The loaning of State funds was discussed and regarded as a practical plan if properly safeguarded as has been done in a number of Western States. The sentiment of the Conference generally is very well summarized in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the cost of taking the products of the farm to the ultimate consumers is unnecessarily large, and the methods employed are wasteful; and, whereas, economical and efficient methods and agencies for the distribution of these farm products are of pre-eminent importance in reducing the cost and raising the standard of living of our citizens.

"Be it resolved that the National Government should establish a bureau or other effective agency for the study of the problems of marketing and for the distribution of information as to conditions and needs and rational methods of meeting those needs.

"Be it also resolved that the several state governments should, in similar manner, take up the study of this problem for the promotion of more economic and efficient systems and methods of marketing, and that the universities, agricultural colleges, newspapers and the various organizations for promoting economic welfare, both in the city and country, should give this problem their immediate attention.

"Be it further resolved that we recommend the appointment by the president of this conference of a committee to present this resolution to the President of the United States and Congress, and to urge the carrying out of that part of the above resolution which relates to the National Government, and also to secure the appointment of a committee in each state to present this matter to the several state governments and secure favorable action.

"Whereas, the small farmer is at present unable to secure for sufficient time, at a reasonable rate and under favorable conditions, the capital with which to purchase a farm or procure the equipment and materials necessary to the most effective and economical operation and improvement of his farm.

"Be it further resolved that the National and state governments, and other agencies mentioned above, should likewise give immediate consideration to the provision of adequate means by which farmers may secure loans under favorable conditions.

"Resolved that we favor organized co-operation, both of consumers and producers, under proper supervision, to promote efficient distribution, economical marketing and reduce expenses between producers and consumers; also, organized co-operation, properly supervised, for securing more advantageous systems of rural credit."

It was decided to hold another Conference of similar nature at Chicago next April, and also to send a committee from the recent Conference to meet the President of the United States and Congress and present the views of the delegates and ask the assistance of the government in solving the very important problem facing the people. The co-operative spirit is spreading very rapidly throughout the United States, and there are already in operation a large number of truly co-operative stores in the Western States, as well as co-operative elevators, creameries, and other producers' associations, also one co-operative laundry, which has succeeded in removing from 160 farm homes one of the heaviest of the domestic burdens. The spread of co-operation in Canada is an equally vital need.

A "RUIN" TO BE DESIRED

Isn't it pathetic the way Free Trade is ruining England? Government statistics for British commerce in 1912 have been published, showing the tremendous total of \$6,161,652,580. Despite the great strikes and political disturbances which marked the year and the predictions of catastrophe if Lloyd George persisted in his undue concern for the common welfare, British trade increased \$40,000,000 over the previous year. The import trade amounted to nearly three and three-quarter billions of dollars and the export trade to somewhat less than two and a half billions. Nor is last year to be explained away as an exception. The ten-year growth of British commerce has been \$2,210,000,000. During the same time the United States, with double Great Britain's population gained only \$1,915,000,000 or \$295,000,000 less than Britain's advance.

Side by side with this revival of trade and manufacturing, unemployment has been reduced to a lower limit than ever before known in a generation. Only two per cent. of British labor-union members are at present unemployed. The tariff reformers in

the Old Land and protectionists in other countries are taxing their nimble wits in an effort to reconcile such unparalleled prosperity with steady devotion to Free Trade, and with the social reforms of the present Administration. Especially bitter is their pill when they keep reading despatches from Germany, their model Protectionist nation, telling about the people being driven from beef to horse flesh, and from horse flesh to dogmeat. A slaughter house for dogs to supply the people of Berlin with food is one of the latest developments in that country which British workmen have been so fervidly adjured to take as their pattern. Protectionist journals in Canada, as elsewhere, have devoted columns of editorials to bewailing the decay of Britain's prosperity because of her stupid adherence to the Cobdenite doctrine. They are not speaking on the subject since the Board of Trade report appeared. However the people must ever be on their guard against the selfish arguments of those interests who denounce Free Trade as "ruin" simply because it would deprive them of the ill-gotten profits guaranteed under Protection.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

We recently called attention to a so-called farm journal being published in Toronto under the title of "Canadian Countryman" which is being spread broadcast over the Prairie Provinces and actually given away to large numbers of farmers. We have just received an interesting letter which is being circulated in England in connection with this journal and we publish it herewith.

"THE HERMITAGE,

"BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.

"February 5th, 1913.

"Dear Sir (or Madam),

"I am writing to ask those whom I have served to the best of my ability for a number of years past, in the capacity of Director of various Canadian Companies, to do me the favor of becoming annual subscribers to a new Canadian illustrated weekly newspaper called 'The Canadian Countryman.' The annual subscription is 6s. 3d. and to any who will sign the enclosed order and send 6s. 3d. in the enclosed envelope, I shall be much obliged. Although in order to secure permanency the 'Canadian Countryman' is being managed on ordinary commercial lines, it is not a commercial or speculative venture. The capital necessary to establish it has been provided by a few Canadian gentlemen inspired entirely by patriotic motives. The object of the paper is to educate the very large number of emigrants settling in Canada in their duty to their new country, and to the Empire, to the King and to the Flag, by supplying them with truthful information of a political but non-party character on broad national and constitutional lines, and thus to promote among the people of the Empire a knowledge of their political duties, relationship and mutual interests. I enclose a report of a short address on the subject of 'The Newcomers to Canada,' delivered before the Toronto Board of Trade by Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., explaining the movement, one of the outcomes of which has been the foundation of this newspaper. You will find that the 'Canadian Countryman' is not in the form of a political publication, but is full of useful and generally entertaining matter, which is causing it to be appreciated by the settler, and to secure many more readers than it otherwise would do. In its first four months it has already attained a circulation of 25,000 copies, mainly in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I would ask you not only to support and ask your friends to support the paper but also to see that it is placed in reading rooms, club rooms, and above all, whenever possible, put into the hands of intending immigrants to Canada in order that before they leave this country they may learn something of their future home and of the political and general conditions under which they will live there, and be led to consider their duty to the old land and to the new. I venture to approach you on this subject on the ground that it is one of great national importance, and that there is no work that we can undertake that is more likely to be effective for the welfare of our children than that of binding the various parts of the Empire still more closely together, not only politically, but by bonds of sentiment and mutual understanding and I

know of no means more likely to achieve this than this newspaper.

"Yours truly,

"R. M. HORNE PAYNE,

Director of

"The British Columbia Electric Railway Co.,

"The British Empire Trust Co., Ltd.,

"The Canadian Northern Railway Company, Etc., Etc."

This letter is a complete give-away as to the object of this paper, which is being financed by Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash, and, no doubt, other protectionists. The Canadian Countryman is to educate Canadian farmers and immigrants to their duty "to the Empire, to the King, and to the flag" as interpreted by Mr. Lash and Sir Edmund Walker, or in other words they are to be educated to the protectionist policy and to believe that Canada would disappear from the map were it not for a handful of these gentlemen who capitalize their patriotism. It is costing the protectionists barrels of money to circulate the "Canadian Countryman," but if they can fool the public they will get all this money back through unjust legislation.

How can the boys and girls be kept on the farm? The State of Iowa has shown that a common-sense public school education can make the children not only contented with farm life but anxious to follow that above any other calling. The results of teaching agriculture and home economics in 34 schools in Wright County, Iowa, show that before these subjects were taught 157 boys wanted to leave the farm and only 7 were willing to stay, while 163 girls wanted to leave the farm and 11 to stay. After agriculture and home economics were taught the proportions were just reversed. Only 12 boys wanted to leave the farm to 162 who wanted to stay, and only 17 girls wanted to leave the farm to 161 who wanted to stay. Are the public schools of the Prairie Provinces doing their duty in stemming the current from the land to the towns and cities?

American consumers will have only 2 cents instead of 5 cents duty to pay on a dozen eggs imported from Canada after the proposed revision goes into effect. Canadian consumers, on the other hand, have slight prospects of tariff relief, to judge from the scant regard being paid to economic questions by the politicians at Ottawa. Last year, it is estimated, over seven million dozen eggs were imported into Canada, upon which a duty of 3 cents a dozen, or \$226,000 was paid. How much the consumers had to pay in addition to this duty, only those know who will not tell. The levelling of artificial obstructions to the free interchange of foodstuffs between the two countries would benefit the people of both nations.

We hear plenty these days about the high cost of living, but not so much about the high cost of selling. Yet it has been carefully estimated by some American authorities, including B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, that it cost \$7,000,000,000 last year to distribute \$6,000,000,000 worth of farm produce to the consumers of the United States. That is, for every \$1.00 paid for farm produce the farmer realized only 46 cents, while the middlemen, railways and other distributing agencies took the remaining 54 cents as their share. Seven dollars is a pretty big toll to pay for distributing six dollars' worth of produce.

There is an endless amount of nonsense being written nowadays about the benefits Canada will get in consequence of the lowering of the American tariff. The simple truth is that our neighbors have decided to lower the cost of living by doing away with some of their tariff taxes. It would not hurt Canada if many of our own tariff taxes were abolished or reduced.

Progressive Australia

An Interview with Hon. John Scaddan, Premier of Western Australia

By John W. Ward

Australia, as every one knows, is a very progressive country, but the writer of this article at least never realized just how progressive the Commonwealth is, until he had the good fortune to meet the premier of one of the Australian States, Hon. John Scaddan, of Western Australia. Mr. Scaddan passed through Winnipeg on April 3, on his way home from a visit to England, and in the course of a very busy day, in which he saw the sights of the city, addressed the Canadian Club, dined with the Lieutenant-Governor, was entertained by members of the Provincial Government and conferred with the local labor leaders, he found three-quarters of an hour in which to tell a representative of The Guide something about what the government of his State is doing for the farmers and the other citizens of that country.

Mr. Scaddan is the head of a Labor Government. Born in Western Australia of English parents, he was a miner in the gold fields and a locomotive engineer before he became an M.L.A. and now, at thirty-six years of age, he is the youngest premier in the British Empire. In his native State he is known as "Happy Jack," and it is easy to understand that with his powerful physique, handsome face and eloquent tongue, his ability as a leader and organizer has brought him rapidly to the front since his advent to political life, some nine years ago.

Western Australia, like the Canadian provinces, has a greater hinterland. With a population at present of only slightly over 300,000, the State has an area of nearly a million square miles—considerably more than Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta combined. A portion of this vast area is a sandy desert, but much of it is good agricultural land, and the State, like Canada, has been making great efforts during recent years to secure settlers of the agricultural class. The inducements which Western Australia offers to the immigrant, however, are somewhat different from those by which our governments are seeking to attract people.

Give The Farmers a Chance

"We realize," said Mr. Scaddan to The Guide interviewer, "that the farmer must, of necessity, compete with the world in the sale of his produce, and we therefore endeavor to do what we can to enable him to carry on his business under the most favorable conditions. We have, for instance, a system of state loans, by which our farmers may borrow money at a low rate of interest. Our policy is not to lend a lump sum on the value of the land, but rather on the improvements which the farmers make. When a farmer breaks or clears a piece of land, erects buildings, and makes other improvements, we lend him the value of those improvements. We also lend money to farmers for the purchase of stock and machinery and for the purpose of paying off other liabilities. Last year we advanced to settlers £406,042 (something like \$2,000,000 of your money), 1,334 new accounts were opened. These loans represented clearing 161,787 acres, ring barking (in preparation for clearing) 240,210 acres; fencing 195,135 chains; blackboy grubbing, 12,929 acres; water conservation and drainage, \$25,000; purchase of stock \$155,000; purchase of machinery \$15,000; liabilities taken over \$215,000.

Five Per Cent. Interest

These loans are made at five per cent. interest. For the first five years the borrower pays the interest only and after that, by paying eight per cent., he not only pays the interest, but gradually repays the capital and retires the loan in about twenty years. The money comes from the State savings banks. The depositors receive three per cent. on their savings, and the money is turned over by the savings bank to the agricultural bank at four per cent. The agricultural bank in turn lends to settlers and also to home builders in the towns, at five per cent. The one per cent. margin taken by each institution pays all the expenses of

administration and last year the savings bank made \$40,000 profit and the agricultural bank \$30,000. The profits go into a reserve fund and the agricultural bank now has a surplus of accumulated profits amounting to \$175,000. The agricultural bank has power to issue debentures for the purpose of securing money to loan to settlers, but so far this has not been necessary."

Loss Practically Unknown

"Do you have many losses through borrowers failing to repay their loans?" Mr. Scaddan was asked.

"No," he replied, "practically none. We have lost \$50 in the last five years." "And is this system bringing good results?"

"Undoubtedly. Twelve or fifteen years ago agriculture was a very small industry with us. In 1900 there were applications for government land in the State totalling 309,000 acres. In 1911 there were applications for 1,956,000 acres. The total area under crops of all descriptions in 1900 was 186,000 acres. Last year considerably over a million acres were in crop. That, I think, is a very fair rate of progress, and it means that agriculture, instead of being a very small industry, has become an important factor in our development. Our policy of state loans has unquestionably contributed very largely to this desirable result.

"The agricultural bank also performed a very valuable service last year when it came to the rescue of the farmers at a time of crop failure, caused by lack of rainfall. Many of our farmers at that time were indebted to the chartered banks who had sent out canvassers and induced them to take out loans and when hard times came the banks attempted to collect their money. The farmers were unable to pay and many of them were faced by ruin. The government agricultural bank was able to come to the rescue, however, and provide the farmers with the money to pay off the chartered banks and so enable them to stay on the land and produce another crop.

Government Ownership of Railways

"Then it is a settled policy in Australia that the State should own the railways.

The government owns and operates all the railways in Western Australia and that certainly is a great benefit to our farmers. Our freight and passenger rates, I believe, are as low as anywhere in the world, but nevertheless we make the railways pay. We have borrowed £14,000,000 for railway purposes and on that we pay four per cent. interest and put another one per cent. into a sinking fund. Last year, after making this provision, the railways of our State showed a profit of £160,000."

Mr. Scaddan was asked if he could make a comparison between Australian and Canadian freight rates, but not having freight schedules with him was not able to do so. He explained that in Australia freight rates are so much per ton mile with a zone system, and the greater the distance, the less is the rate per ton per mile. The object of this system is to relieve those who live a long distance from the markets from a portion of the burden of transportation charges.

The Women Vote

"Yes," said Premier Scaddan, in reply to another question. "In Australia the women vote as well as the men. Why shouldn't they? Every person over 21 years of age, who is a British subject, has resided in the State for six months and is not a criminal or a lunatic, has the right to vote. No, we don't find that voting makes our women unwomanly and a greater percentage of women vote than men. The women interest themselves principally in social problems and they keep those questions prominently before the public and the politicians. The Australian women have a tremendous influence in the matters affecting education and the care of the children. I think it is due to them that we have an educational system that is not surpassed anywhere. Education is free and compulsory. Last year we spent £270,000 in education. Wherever there are six children we provide a teacher, and where there are fifteen children we provide a school and a teacher. For children who live more than two miles from school we allow sixpence (12 cents) a week for horse feed, and children on the way to school can at any time flag a train and

ride in free. We also have free secondary schools, and are now establishing a state university, which will be free. The university, of course, will not be open to every one, but any child who shows himself or herself sufficiently capable will be able to acquire university education no matter how poor the parents may be.

The Children's Act

"Then, again, we have a State Children's Act, which provides that any mother who has lost her bread-winner and has children in the home, instead of having to send her children to an institution while she earns her livelihood, may secure an allowance up to \$2 per week for each child until they are fourteen years of age. On the other hand, if the father is left with children to care for, the state arranges for their being brought up by foster mothers under careful regulations as to registration and inspection. The state also has power to step in and undertake the care of children when both parents are alive if they are not bringing them up properly. This legislation for the benefit of children has all been passed since the women have had the vote, and it is directly the result of their influence. The women, of course, are also greatly interested in the liquor question. A law has been passed giving local option, but the tendency with us is for better control and supervision, rather than towards prohibition. We are, in fact, moving towards state ownership and we already have four hotels owned and operated by the state.

The Land Question

The land question is a great bone of contention in Western Australia and various remedies have been proposed for the evil of the aggregation of large estates. The state owns large areas of land, and the practice has been to grant free homesteads of 160 acres and to allow settlers to purchase additional land at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10 an acre on 20 year payments, subject to the performance of settlement duties. This system has been abused by what is called "dummying," that is, individuals have made several entries in the names of other persons and so have acquired very large areas. This is generally recognized as an evil, and the Labor party prior to the last election announced as part of their platform a policy of non-alienation of state lands, proposing instead a leasehold system.

"What we propose to do," said Premier Scaddan, "is to cease selling crown lands outright and instead to give a settler a lease at a rental of about two per cent. of the capital value re-assessable every 20 years. The legislative assembly passed a bill giving us power to adopt this system, but the upper house, the legislative council, which is elected on a property franchise, threw it out."

Would Abolish Senate

"So you have a House of Lords? What are you going to do about that?" asked the interviewer.

"This is rather a difficult question for us to deal with, because we cannot reform the council without the consent of that body. The Labor party particularly objects to the legislative council because it is not a popularly elected body. There are 160,000 electors on the legislative assembly rolls and only 42,000 on the list of voters for the council. For the assembly it is one man one vote, but for the council, electors may vote in every constituency in which they have property. Through this provision there are about 10,000 duplicates, and 32,000 voters thus elect the upper chamber. The members of the council are elected for six years, one third retiring every two years, and consequently we do not get a new council when the assembly changes its political complexion."

"I don't know whether that is as bad as our senate, where members are appointed for life by the government of the day," remarked the interviewer.

Continued on Page 15



THE CANADIAN—1913 MODEL.

"Eh—ah—er—," said the gentleman with the tawny moustache, making those preparatory sounds by which the Briton warns the world of his intention to speak. "Jolly little place this Canada—and all that sort of rot. Kindly feelings toward all you Colonials, too—quite so. But have you a taproom or an inn where a chap can get a pint of ale and a snann haddie?"

The Canadian scratched his head.

"Well, now, I dunno. Up to the Washin'ton Hotel, though, you kin git some Chicago ham and Milwaukee beer and New York crackers. I'm from Iowa myself—just moved North last winter—but I'm glad to see you, even if you be English. Who's king over in your country now?"

—Puck.

The Mail Bag

COLLECTING PROXIES

Editor, Guide:—I have been told, while on my travels, working for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, that an effort is being made to have proxies collected in an effort to dominate the next annual meeting of that company. No doubt the object is the removal of certain officials and the replacing of them with others. I would respectfully suggest, Mr. Editor, that at all shipping points where there are shareholders they would call a meeting at an early date and select a delegate or delegates to represent them at the next annual meeting and carry all the proxies belonging to that point. By this means, it appears to me, we would nip such action in the bud and make it impossible for individuals to have any such effect at our annual meeting as they desire to accomplish. By good judgment in the selection of delegates we would make it impossible for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the most successful co-operative movement ever started in Canada, to be used for the aggrandisement of individuals or as a medium for settling personal quarrels.

MURDO CAMERON.

Floral, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Cameron's suggestion is a good one and one that has been acted upon in many cases in the past. Farmers should be very careful about entrusting their ballot to anyone who asks for it. By far the better way is to call a meeting and select the delegate who will vote all the proxies.—Editor.

FOR PEACE

Editor, Guide:—It is certainly heart-warming the way you go after those eider-down, war-loving, yet stay-at-home politicians that want to hang a \$35,000,000 mill-stone around the neck of the Canadian people. Keep at it! All that is needed is sufficient publicity to kill that naval bill. When it was first sprung on the public I harbored the sentiments, or rather the resentment that The Guide, and a good many well-thinking men of the Dominion have lately so clearly and courageously expressed, but had no idea of the widespread opposition. My hat is off to their good commonsense. To add to an already too elaborate display of armament would only increase the temptation to use it. That is only natural. In the West some years ago, when everyone toted a couple of guns, the killings were numerous. When they ceased carrying weapons the folks settled down to a peaceful life. According to the war-scarers, the Westerner ought now to be carrying six guns instead of two, in order to get present results. If, as we become more civilized, we need more battleships, then we must be degenerating, or else we are ill-advised. If we in the West can adjust our differences in the law courts instead of through the peep-sight of a rifle, why in the name of Jove can't that be done in Europe, where they claim they are a hundred years ahead of us in civilization and culture. I think the Canadian people can be depended upon to show their desire for peace and disarmament by rejecting the naval proposals of both parties by very decisive majorities, if they only get all the facts and a chance to express themselves. In a crisis like this it is strongly apparent that the referendum is sadly needed. Hammer away, and may the Gods be with you. Very truly,

WM. H. HOPPINS.

Wimborne, Alta.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S DUTIES

Editor, Guide:—I would like a little space in your valuable paper for airing a thing or two. First, we have all over Canada municipalities, which are formed for the purpose of looking after the roads and water for the public, for the abating of nuisances, attending to the herd laws and protecting game at certain seasons and passing by-laws for the benefit and

best interests of the districts in general. There is also a weed law which the government has in its laws, laying down the rules for the weed inspectors to go by. We notice that the councils meet about once a month and appoint, at an early meeting, their different committees, weed inspectors and such other appointments as they need and see fit. Their weed inspectors are appointed and a weed book placed in their hands and told to go the rounds every so often; not placing a copy of the weed law in their hands for a guide to go by. The weed inspectors as a rule (and such was the case last year) went around part of their district and some not at all. They saw weeds and simply made light of it, passed by, went back and put in their bill for their trips and got the money, while the weeds were left to blow all over the clean farms and all over the country, making it almost impossible for a good farmer to keep his farm clean.

Now, there is a law whereby the weed inspector may be fined for not doing his duty, but he is paid and let go and the weeds let go too, and away they go, everywhere. What the government should do is to either appoint some one in each municipality to see that the inspectors do their duty or be fined, or attend to it by some one reporting them and let the government handle the council and inspectors and compel them to live up to the law. What is the use of the taxpayers paying the salaries of a council and their inspectors and get no benefit from it? The average farmer has enough to pay without giving his money to the council to throw away on such work. In my mind, there should be a government inspector to visit the councils at a certain time and investigate their work and find out whether the public money is being wasted or not.

There should also be some rule for the councils to go by, so they could not make such botch work of the roads and waste the money there. From my way of thinking there should be a rule laid down for every council on road work, whether they get a government grant or not, there should be a space of about 12 to 16 feet between the first two furrows and plow four or five furrows on each side and then use a grader. If they cannot afford to fix all the roads one year, let them fix, say ten miles, the first year and improve as they get the money. Such waste of money is a shame and a disgrace and should be stopped. It is agitation that brings about reforms of almost any kind, so go after the neglected things, whether it be weeds, roads or railroad difficulties or anything that should be revised.

I glory in your work and the task that you have undertaken. The trusts are getting the best of nearly everything and should be ousted.

Enclosed find \$2.00 for my renewal for 3 years, as per your advertisement. Wishing you every success, very sincerely yours,

H. BAILEY.

Tyner, Sask.

EXPERIENCE WITH ALFALFA

Editor, Guide:—In the summer of 1910, I summer fallowed six acres and manured same at the rate of 12 loads per acre. The following winter I secured 75 lbs. of the genuine Grimm alfalfa seed, which I sowed on the second of June, 1911, mixing 100 lbs. of inoculated soil, obtained from Indian Head experimental farm, with seed and sowing both together in the seed drill.

In the early part of July I ran the mower over the patch to destroy weeds I pulled the weeds in August and when the winter set in my alfalfa stood about two feet high, covered with seed which did not mature, the season being cold and wet. In July, 1912, I cut half an acre for horse feed, getting four loads of hay. The balance I left for seed, and when it was drawn in I had 17 loads. This I had threshed and am feeding to the horses. The yield of seed was not great as the growth of hay was too heavy to produce seed. This is the first Grimm seed produced in Saskatchewan, as far as I know. I would be pleased to hear from others who have tried the alfalfa. I have seeded five acres more this past season.

I will be pleased if you will insert this report in your valuable paper and hope it will be the means of drawing out some other reports on alfalfa.

ISAAC F. DOYLE.

Avonlea, Sask.

CANADA'S DANGER

Editor, Guide:—I would ask permission to express my delight at the broad-minded tone of your paper. I think it one of the very best and sanest journals published in Canada. Its principles are, in my opinion, noble and wise and I wish that it could enter every home in Canada with its enlightening power. Those short pithy notes on the cover page are alone worth treble your subscription price. For more journals of your type there is a pressing need.

Studying the present day economic condition of humanity, I had despaired of finding any remedy. But since making the acquaintance of your journal I think that if our papers were, like you, outspoken in standing up for what is right and sane and were teachers of the people, instead of following along behind them, we might hope for a decided betterment of conditions.

Especially to be commended, in my opinion, are your views on the naval policies of both our Canadian parties. If ever a country was in danger of making a false step, Canada is now. The alarm should be sounded through the length and breadth of the land. Now can be seen the pitiful spectacle of Canadians, watching, with tied hands, while men, in whom they have put their trust, work for their undoing. It is to be regretted that so many are indifferent in regard to this matter. If the effects of either of these policies becoming law were not to be so far-reaching and dreadful, we might have slight excuse for being indifferent.

Why should the hard-earned money of Canadians be so ill spent as in the purchase of instruments of murder? Are there no better causes to which we can make offering than war? Have our politicians no sense of righteousness, or it is wholly dead? Are we to follow blindly the mistaken policies of European nations and burden ourselves thus early with a naval increment to crush us?

Our danger is the more terrible because we seem to have no voice of control in the matter, Sir Wilfrid's policy being as bad as Borden's. A few military minded little toy patriots are at the head of our government—the affair is in their hands; we are powerless. What to them are the interests of righteous peace and abhorrence of national murder? Nothing, compared with the great glory of having a navy, with all its crushing expense and opportunities for brass-buttoned parasites to feed upon our country, sapping its substance like some enormous cancer!

Canada has been, and is still, a country of which one should justly be proud. But let her stumble into militarism and she falls at once from her high position.

C. G.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Editor, Guide:—The Hon. George E. Foster, in a speech to the North Toronto Conservatives, January 27, is reported to have said: "The margin between Canada's exports and imports is too great; it is dangerous, other things being equal, the country that has an overplus of exports is in the best position financially and is the most prosperous." If he had consulted Whitaker's almanac, published in London, or any other year book, he would have found that the truth of the matter was just the reverse of what he said. International trade is a vast system of credit, worked by means of bills of exchange and other international paper, the exports paying for the imports as far as they go, the balance, if excess exports, is loss; if excess imports, is profit to the countries concerned. The movements of gold are very slight in comparison with the vast volume of goods values and then principally to balance accounts when bills of exchange are not to be had at the moment. It would take a volume to describe the international trade of every country, together with the movement of gold, bearing on the trade of each country, and all that can be done in a

letter, limited to the space that a newspaper can allow, is to give a few broad facts bearing on the question. Russia, China and India, containing together one half of the population of the habitable world, are all excess export countries and are the poorest in the world. Mexico is also an excess export country in the proportion of three exports to two imports and is not far ahead of the above three countries in the condition of the bulk of her population. India, however, has been more prosperous in the last three or four years and has been reducing her excess exports. I learn from a friend in the Indian cotton goods trade that never before in the history of this trade have so many orders for cotton goods been pouring into Lancashire as during the last twelve months; this extra supply will appear as imports into India in 1913 and will still further reduce her excess exports. What better sign could a half clothed people show of increasing prosperity than the increased importing of goods for clothing?

Great Britain is an excess import country and has been so since 1850, and for many years back in the proportion of three imports to two exports. She has also a small excess import of gold used up by jewelers, watchmakers and the arts. Canada, in the twenty years prior to 1904, had an average of excess imports to the amount of \$10,000,000 per annum; but in 1904 it jumped up to \$45,000,000 and has been gradually increasing till in the year ending 31st March, 1911, it reached the big amount of \$175,000,000. This can all be accounted for by the influx of American settlers and their wealth; about ten per cent. will be settlers' effects, but the bulk will be transfers of settlers' credits in American banks by means of drafts to their credit in the Canadian banks. The American banks will make good these drafts in the usual way of international commerce through financing the American exports to Canada. The United States is a rich country and is an excess export country in the proportion of four exports to three imports; Canada gets a large slice of this excess of exports through the American settlers, the rest goes to Europe and the bulk of it is spent there by rich Americans, like the Astors, Vanderbilts and others. Australia and New Zealand are rich countries and used to have large excess exports, but the excess has been much reduced in the last few years, owing to increasing prosperity. These Dominions have the largest national debts per head of the population of any country in the world and the interest falls to be paid in London through financing the exports principally and a little in gold.

Mr. Foster says above "that the country that has an overplus of exports is in the best position financially." I copy from the London Times, of January 31, weekly edition, the position financially of the national debts of such countries and also that of the countries with an overplus of imports. Three and a half per cent. stocks—par 100, New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, all five countries 90-92, West Australia 80-91, Victoria 93-94, Russia four per cent. 91½, equal to 80 for 3½ per cent. Let us now compare the above with the financial credit of the countries with an overplus of imports. Canada 3½ per cent. 95-97, South Africa 3½ per cent. 95-97, Great Britain 2½ per cent. 75, equal 105 for 3½ per cent., France 3 per cent. 88½, equal 103 for 3½ per cent.

Mr. Foster is not the only public man who has false views as to the profit or loss bearings of international commerce; the speech delivered by Sir Edmund Walker to the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, January, 1912, is full of the same views. Sir Edmund has been described to me by a banker as the greatest authority in banking and finance in Canada. We have thus the minister of commerce, and the greatest authority on finance in Canada, men whose opinions are no doubt followed by thousands as experts in their public position and profession, who, instead of leading the public with light and knowledge, lead it astray through ignorance of the most important part of their business.

T. B. LINN.

Mannville, Alta.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE STUPIDITY OF OUR CLOTHES

Have you seen the new Balkan Blouse? It is another interesting instance of the absurdity of our clothing. You have seen a young lad at play who has broken the string of his blouse so that it hangs down straight to several inches below his waist. That is very much like the Balkan blouse, except that it ends in a wide band. Needless to say it isn't beautiful and anyway, what has the dress of a people away over in the Balkan states to do with the women of our country?

When our King and Queen were pleased to visit India we immediately began to wear the wrapped turbans and the gay colors of the Hindu.

Now, I haven't any quarrel with the turban and the blouse and the gay apparel of these eastern people. There is very likely a good reason in convenience and the atmospheric conditions for their wearing them, but you would think that it might occur to the people of our land that the garments suitable for India and the Balkan states might not necessarily be appropriate for Canada; that the colors, gorgeous in those countries across the seas, might be merely ugly and glaring here.

But no! Some worried little man or woman in Paris on the look-out for something new says: "Ha, a war in the Balkan states. I have an idea. We'll have the Balkan blouse and the Balkan colors," and we have them. Then we all like sheep exclaim over their beauty and adopt them wholesale. If we balk this year they will bring them out next year and shame us into wearing them.

It is interesting to note how this faddishness in the style of women's clothes adds to the cost of them. It struck me one time when I was pricing men's sweaters and women's and found that even in such a utilitarian article the maximum price for men was about two dollars and a half and for women seven-fifty. Then I began to talk to the merchants about it and they said quite frankly, "Why of course women's clothes cost more than men's for the same quality for we have to allow for changes of fashion and the probable loss that involves."

Our society is so complicated, too, that our changes of fashion often involve great hardship for quite a large section of the community. More than a year ago a petition was presented to the French Chamber of Commerce asking that designers be compelled to design more roomy garments, as the people in many of the French cities where cloth is manufactured were suffering from the continued lack of employment resulting from the narrowness of the gowns. Only last season the severity of the hats and the scarcity of the trimming brought forth just such another protest from the makers of trimmings. It does seem wrong some way that we should be obliged to pay such fabulous prices for our clothes and bring such misery to large bodies of working people in order to satisfy an unhealthy taste for novelty.

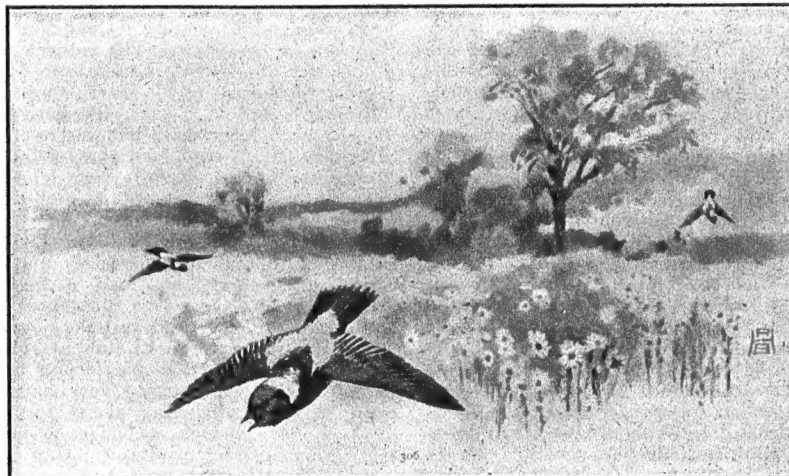
—FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TEACHING AND TRAINING CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon,—I am coming a second time to your C. H. M. corner. Thank you very much for the booklets I received O.K. I wish every mother had a copy of them, they are certainly very good.

In answer to "An American" in issue of March 26, I may say I got the four volumes, "What a mother should tell her daughter," "What a mother should tell her little girl," "What a father should tell his son," and "What he should tell his little boy," by Isabelle Thompson Smart, M.D., published by the Bodner Company, New York. I cannot give you the price of the books as I got them through a friend.

I have been waiting, Miss Beynon, hoping someone would give an opinion on your ideas of "Training Babies" in the January 15 number. I agree with you, I don't believe in whipping chil-



THE BOBOLINK

When the sky is bluest blue,
And the clouds are whitest white,
And the meadows laugh anew,
With a wide-awake delight,
Comes bobolink a-litling
The lovely ways along—

If e'er a leaf were wilting,
'T would brighten at his song.
Says bobolink, "Don't you think
There's a kink
In the minds of any
Who can stay glum today? Anyway,
Hope there are not many!"

dren, as some people do, for every little thing, but I know from experience that a small baby soon knows what a tap on the hand means when in mischief. You are not like a school teacher I know. She would be about thirty when married. They had a small dry goods store. She had one baby boy, and when he began to creep around, he would creep into the store when she was busy. You may guess how he would dirty himself and get into mischief. She asked how old a baby should be before they whipped them.

I agree with "Just Twenty-three" about "North-West Woman," although I am sorry for her, and maybe if we were in her place we should not blame her for publishing her troubles. But I fear I am taking up too much space, but take out of this whatever you like, Miss Beynon, or put the whole in the W.L.B. Sometime I will send my recipe for brown bread, if anyone would like it. Yours,

MOTHER OF SIX.

I am glad you spoke a good word for "A North-West Woman." I think anyone with as much provocation as she had is perfectly justified in airing her troubles. I should think if she didn't that they would get to be unbearable. —F.M.B.

HUSBANDS NOT SO DREADFULLY BAD

Dear Miss Beynon,—Will you listen to a word or two from an interested reader? I read your page regularly. Some things I approve of, some I do not. I am greatly interested in "Contented's" letter. I agree with her that men are not so very bad as a rule, and if the woman will spoil them, they will be spoiled. Such is the case, as far as I can see it.

I am married, and I really believe, to the best man in the whole world. He is all my world, he and our darling girl, and she and I are all his. So you see, we are partners. He waits on me hand and foot and would do twice as much if I would let him. We are lovers just as much as we were ten years ago when we stood side by side at the altar.

Regret my promises? Well, I guess not. Why, he is my husband. But I'll tell you what we did as we started out. We were only getting a small salary, so this is what we did (and I would advise all young married couples doing likewise), we set apart one-half of our income for the house, and the rest divided into three equal portions, one for extras, one for me to spend on my clothes and pleasure, and one for my husband, to spend on his clothes and pleasures (which, however, were not tobacco or whisky), and now that we are worth thousands every year, we still do the

same, though our girlie (who is six) comes out of the extra. Of course, some men are bad. And, "Contented," we have not got that kind of a husband, so we cannot tell what we would do. Just let us be thankful we have the men we have.

Now, Miss Beynon, if this is not too long I would be delighted if you could print it, although I know it is not worth it. I will sign,

MY HUSBAND'S WIFE.

I don't mind a bit your not agreeing with everything in my page, and you'll be welcome to come again.—F.M.B.

OPPOSED TO HOMESTEADS FOR GIRLS

Dear Miss Beynon,—I have been a silent reader of your page for a long time. But could not refrain from writing after reading a letter in your number of The Guide, February 19, from "A Bachelor Settlement." Have you had the experience of farm work, B.S.? I think, if you are a farmer's daughter, you must be one of the lucky ones.

If the question you discuss were put up for vote today, and I had a vote, God forbid that I should ever vote for homesteads for girls. Whatever some of you are thinking about I don't know. I can tell you from experience that it would soon, very soon, put our women out of existence. I expect I shall get the question, "How have I had the experience." Well, just this way.

I have been on my father's farm all my life. He is one of those men, I am sorry to say, who delight in giving orders and seeing them carried out. Then hauling the money into his own pockets, but if left to himself would hardly be able to make a living.

Ever since I was able I have had to milk from four to seven cows night and morning, winter and summer, feed calves, pigs, horses and cattle, and for four years had to clean the stable as well. I suppose some of you will say, "She was a fool to do it." But we had to get a living somehow. I am not yet twenty-one and what with lifting bags of wheat, oats and chop, carrying water to pigs and calves, I am very nearly all in.

Now, I suppose you will say, what has that got to do with homesteading? Just this—you may think you can hire a man to do that sort of work, but I can tell you the men in the West are very independent. They won't take the interest in it as if it were their own. All they care about is the money, and if they get a little bit huffy away they go, and leave you either to lose spirit and leave the work, or shorten your life by doing it yourself.

I don't think God made us to go out in the world like that. Some of you might think I am one of the "clinging ones" but I am not.

I say if a girl wants to go on to the homestead she should marry, then I think if she were the right kind of girl she could, by using her influence, improve the West far better than by taking a homestead for herself. God made women to help man, not to go and do it herself.

In looking over this letter I find I cannot express in words half what I feel on this subject. But I pray that the time will never come when the government will grant homesteads for girls.

LIZZIE FARMER.

As I have already said, I think you have been so unfortunate in your father that you cannot realize how many very kind fathers and brothers there are in the world. Not one girl in a thousand who went onto a homestead would have to work as you have done. And in return for whatever hard work she did do she would have the land, while you have not even thanks for your drudgery. I suppose that makes a great difference, doesn't it? If it would help matters any I would be glad to have you write to me whenever things look dark and tell me your troubles.—F.M.B.

NEW WAYS TO COOK EGGS

Beginning a series of recipes as published in The Delineator.

Italian Easter Eggs.—Boil as many eggs as will be required, for twenty minutes. Drop into cold water and when cold remove the shells. Cut a slice from the bottom of each egg so it will stand. Then cut the eggs in halves, remove the yolks, season with salt, pepper, butter and a little onion juice. Mash together, add a little milk to the mixture, beat until light and smooth, fill the hollow whites, and heap up in mounds. Place in a fire-proof dish and set in the oven for eight minutes. Pour a tomato sauce around them, garnish with parsley or watercress and send to the table.

Spanish Omelet.—Take six eggs, a medium sized tomato or a half-cupful of canned tomatoes, a small onion minced fine, a dash of black pepper, three tablespoonfuls of milk, four or five mushrooms, a quarter of a pound of bacon chopped fine, a saltspoonful of salt and a green pepper also minced. Cut the bacon into small pieces and fry until brown. Add the tomato, mushrooms, onion and green pepper, and stir and cook fifteen minutes. Beat the eggs vigorously and season with salt and pepper. Put a half-tablespoonful of butter in the omelet pan and let it melt, tipping the pan so that the sides will be well greased. Pour in the eggs, stirred with the milk and shake over a quick fire until set. Now pour the mixture quickly from the other frying-pan over the omelet, fold over once and turn into the centre of a heated platter. Sprinkle with a little minced parsley and serve at once.

Eggs a la Caracas.—Put one tablespoonful of oil or butter in a frying-pan and when hot add a quarter of a pound of finely shaved dried beef and a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Toss lightly until the beef is frizzled slightly, then add one cupful of stewed tomatoes, a seasoning of salt and pepper, a few drops of onion-juice, and four eggs, yolks and whites, beaten light. Stir and cook gently until of a creamy consistency and serve.

Eggs a la Peggy Thurston.—Place a frying-pan over the fire and partly fill it with hot water made quite acid with vinegar. When boiling, break the eggs one by one into the pan, being careful not to break the yolks. Toss the water lightly over the eggs with a fork so as to cook the tops. As soon as the whites are set, lift out carefully with a skimmer, and place on a flat well-buttered earthen dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with grated cheese and set in the oven long enough for the cheese to melt.

OFFICERS:
 Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins
 President: J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
 Vice-President: C. A. Dunning - Regina
 Sec.-Treas.: F. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
 F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantallon.

Hawkes Lecturing

On the 13th inst, your delegate, A. G. Hawkes, gave a lecture on the advantages of us securing one of your co-operative elevators at Cantuar, said project being in hands of canvassers appointed. He also broached the subject of the farmers in this district becoming members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, to which some of us responded. We secured eleven members, but it being a cold day there was not many at meeting and I think we can secure many more members. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Lunan; Vice-President, J. R. Allen; Secretary-Treasurer, Elton Northcott; Directors: S. Martin, Bert McPherson, Rudolph Malchow, Fred Lunan, John Hickling. I am enclosing you \$5.50, being one half of membership dues for this year. Any information you can give as to procedure of meetings will be appreciated. Do you keep special books at head quarters, such as minute book, account book or record book.

ELTON NORTHCOTT,

Sec'y Cantuar Assn.
 P.S.—Since writing I have secured three new members and enclose an additional \$1.50, total \$7.00.
 Elton Northcott, Esq.,

We herewith enclose our receipt for \$7.00 membership fees. We note Mr. Hawkes gave you a lecture on elevators and also pointed out the advantages of becoming attached to the G.G.A. This Association is composed, as you are aware, of between six and seven hundred units, similar to the one you have formed, only some are much older and have done

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

much good work, bringing about better conditions for farmers. Meetings are held, questions are discussed, resolutions are passed and sent from one to the other, conventions are held, where the delegates meet and discuss these questions, an executive is appointed to meet and interview corporations and governments and present the united opinion of all these various groups, of which you are now one. It is the most important organization of men in Western Canada and is a great factor in the development of public opinion, which, to a very large extent, controls the tone of the platforms of both of our provincial political parties and is having considerable influence on that of the Dominion. If we can destroy the partisan spirit from among our membership and engender a body of independent freemen, the uncertainty of the freemen will be far more feared by politicians than any clamors of partisan slaves. And when the Freed Men have learned the art of co-operation they will rule.

We are pleased to welcome you as a part of this great movement and shall be pleased at all times to have ideas that can be formed into a resolution, which your members will pass and forward to us. You will note these resolutions coming in, as they do, from these 600 or more of the groups or local Associations, forms the index finger which points the way of public opinion as developed by the men who get their living by tilling the soil. Kindly inform us exactly where your Association is located.

F. W. G.

On the evening of March 14 our branch

had a splendid meeting. Councillor J. Simpson in the chair. The subject was a debate on Direct Legislation. Our popular president, C. C. Davis, took the affirmative and P. Foster, the negative. It was both interesting and instructive. President Davis explained the Initiative, Referendum and Recall very clearly. All the members present thought the people should have a voice in the expenditures of public monies. As the bill stands at present it is certainly not entirely satisfactory, but half a loaf is better than none. Our directors are doing all they can to interest the younger members. At each social they are given an opportunity to take part. Our energetic secretary is working very hard to arrange for a weighing social for the first of April, which we hope to make both amusing and profitable. Our delegate, Mr. Hipkiss, gave a very vivid report of the Saskatoon convention. It was next best to being there ourselves. Yours for Equity,

A. LAWRENCE,
 Willow Heights Assn.

A Beautiful Bethune Sunset

On Thursday the 20th inst, Mr. De Rinzy, of Sunset, and myself, organized an Association at Waldorf school, about 12 miles south west of Bethune. We had a good attentive crowd who were all keen to organize and anxious for information. We gave a full report of the Saskatoon convention and a brief history of the Association and its work. Eighteen men paid in their dollar and others expressed the intention of doing so shortly. The officers elected are: President, Fred

District Directors:
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archie.

Fishely; Vice-President, Arthur Bozson; Secretary, Thomas Elliott. As the bulk of their members are old members of Bethune local, I was able to supply them with membership tickets, some old constitutions, etc. Please send Mr. Elliott any information that he will need to Waldorf P.O. Look out for results from Waldorf local and if you have a chance of talking to them, don't let it slip. Bethune is sorry to lose them, but we believe they will be able to attend their meetings more regularly in their own little schoolhouse. Bethune organized in 1909 and has, through its officers, organized North Plain, Moreland, Dilke, Sunset, Findlater, Waldorf and sowed the seed which started Chamberlain.

A. T. R. DANIELS, Bethune.

The "Acme"

Some time ago Mr. Lorscheid, of Luella, wrote you re organizing a branch of your Association in this district. I beg to inform you that a meeting was called at the Poplar Creek schoolhouse on the 13th, when it was decided to organize. It was not fully advertised, so we have called another meeting for the 22nd. 22 members signed, but all did not have their dollar with them, but will, no doubt, pay at next meeting, when I will forward you the fees. It was decided to call our Association "Acme." Let me know if this will be satisfactory.

GEORGE W. HILLIER,
 Sec'y Acme Assn.

Light in the Windo at Edam

I am sending \$2.00 for four new members, which brings us up to 54 of a membership. It will be time for most of our members to renew this month. On March 23, 1912, we organized, so will soon reach our anniversary. While we have not done a great deal locally, our fees have helped swell the fighting fund of the G.G.A., and I hope all old members will renew their subscriptions and get new ones. Glad to note you had such a good convention. I hope to be at the next one. With every success for the G.G.A.

A. W. WINDO,
 Sec'y Edam Assn.

A branch of the G.G.A. was recently organized here to be known as the "Shackleton" branch. We enclose money order for \$13.00, being \$11.00 for membership fees, \$1.50 for tickets and 50 cents for a writing pad, which kindly forward as soon as possible.

WALTER MARLIN, Sec'y.

Get Rid of Isms

Enclosed herewith find \$6.50, fees for 13 members to date, from the Spring-side Association, including 2 new members. The hard times through which the farmers of this district are passing have had a deterrent effect on our Association. We are hoping to have a larger number of members than last year. We have ten life members and are trying to get a co-operative elevator, but money is hard to get. We would like to get in the 50 list. How about the third party?

WM. DAVIS,
 Sec'y Springside Assn.

First shake free from present parties and partyism.

A Gift of Life

I enclose herewith \$19.00, being \$2.00 membership fees, \$5.00 for a box of buttons and \$12.00 for life membership for E. Beverstock. The life membership is a gift from the members of this branch to the secretary as an appreciation of services rendered in attending the convention. I hope before long we will have more than one life member in this branch. We have had good meetings this winter and intend to widen out as we get stronger, but new members are slow to join. However, we are well satisfied with progress made so far and keep in mind the old maxim, "What we have, we hold."

ERNEST BEVERSTOCK,
 Sec'y Bare Hills Branch.



Cash or Credit

The largest Malleable and Steel Range plant in Canada.



Let us show you the range in our booklet. Every part is described clearly so that you can see just what you are getting. In addition the book tells an interesting story of cooking that you will enjoy reading. Send for a copy to-day.

Like finding money

GETTING a Dominion Pride Range at the factory price puts about \$20 in your purse. That's a clear saving to you.

It's hard to compare prices because no other range is made just like the Dominion Pride. For instance, our fire-box weighs over 100 lbs., and with ordinary care the grates and fire-box linings will last a lifetime. The steel walls are three-ply—the tops and doors are made of unbreakable malleable iron. Even so, buying this range from the factory will land it at your station, freight paid, for 30% less than the next best range you could buy.

The Dominion Pride range is unconditionally guaranteed.

Dominion Pride Range

You would like to have a beautiful steel range like the Dominion Pride in your kitchen, and there is no reason why you should not have one. A small cash payment will secure it and you can pay the balance either in cash or on easy terms, as you choose.



Buy from the Factory

We pay freight

Canada Malleable and Steel Range Mfg. Company, Limited
 Oshawa

Send a free copy of your book.

Name _____

Address _____

54

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
 Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey,
 Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Is-
 land; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;
 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

Yet another instance of the urgent need for a change in the wording of our present Railway Act has recently been brought to my attention. This is the case of S. J. Craig, a member of our Association, residing near Olds. Mr. Craig's gate was left open one evening and during the night his horses got out on the road and worked their way down the allowance for the distance of one mile or more to the crossing on the C. P. R. The cattle guards were filled with snow, not that they are much use at any time. The horses crossed the guards and travelled along the track for about one mile further when they were struck by a train, seven of them being killed outright. Of course, the usual reply was received from the company, in which it is stated that their investigation discloses the fact that the company are not liable for any loss, as the animals were negligently at large on the highway and gained access to the railway at a public crossing. The law prohibits the running at large of animals upon the public highways within half a mile of a railway unless in charge of some competent person to keep them from loitering or straying on public crossings, or straying on the railway.

The U. F. A. has been working towards obtaining some amendments to the present Railway Act for several years, but from one reason and another, progress has been practically nil up to the present, and the farmers are losing thousands of dollars yearly in consequence. It seems high time to me that another big effort was made to bring this matter to the attention of the Dominion Government.

Passed the Hundred Mark

I have received a very interesting report from C. R. Abbott, secretary of Lakeside, Union No. 421. This Union recently held a membership contest which lasted one month. The members chose sides, and the losers were to banquet the winners and the new members and ladies at the end of the month. The contest closed with 76 new members added to the Union, the totals for the respective sides being 40 and 36, a close contest, in which I think both winners and losers are to be congratulated. This Union organized on December 16, 1912, with 24 charter members. Their membership is now 111 and a further addition of some fourteen or fifteen members is expected before their next meeting. The old members have decided to hold a picnic as a reception for the new members some time in the latter part of May or early in June. The Union has already bought and distributed a carload of woven wire. Everybody being well pleased with it they are contemplating ordering another car of wire and a car of flour about every four months, also purchasing their binder twine direct. This Union is evidently out for further records.

Alberta Elevator Question

I am requested to publish the following resolution passed by Stretton Union No. 17: "That this Union regrets that the Executive of the U. F. A., having had the opportunity of obtaining a co-operative elevator bill in this province, has failed to do so by accepting Section 36 of the Elevator Bill as passed."

Section 36 of the Act incorporating the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. has reference to the disposition of revenue, and reads as follows:

"The annual revenue of the company including all moneys received as a result of the operation of the elevators under its control or management shall be distributed as follows:

"(a) The annual payment, if any, due to the Province shall be first paid.

"(b) Then all current liabilities shall be paid.

"(c) If sufficient funds remain, a dividend not exceeding 8 per cent. shall be declared and paid to the shareholders.

"(d) If funds still remain, the directors shall set aside such sum as they deem meet as a reserve fund.

"(e) If any balance remains it shall be divided among the shareholders and patrons of the company, on a pro rata basis according to the business furnished to the company by each, and as to such pro rata distribution the decision of the Directors shall be final, and there shall be no appeal therefrom and no action or suit in court shall be maintained with reference to same."

There seems to be a very great deal of difference of opinion as to the meaning of the word co-operation, both in spirit and definition. In considering Section 36 of our Act and the criticisms that have been levelled at it, there is probably much to be said on both sides. I feel that every member of the executive who assisted in framing this bill took every possible point into consideration and did their best accordingly.

Compared with the corresponding clause in the Saskatchewan Act, I think there is none who can conscientiously say that this clause is not on broader lines than the Saskatchewan Act, which has so often been held up as a model to work by. However, the Act is now law and the opportunity is in every man's hands to exhibit a true spirit of co-operation, by working to get the company firmly established, and introducing such improvements into our present charter as may seem advisable to the majority of the shareholders from time to time. It is not to be expected that this Act, any more than any other, is incapable of improvement, and in the working out of the company many improvements will doubtless be suggested, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any difficulty in having them provided for by amendments to the present bill.

T. B. Armstrong, secretary of Airdrie Union No. 239, sends in a brief report of his Union for the past quarter as follows: "We have received fees during the quarter from 50 members. We have now a paid-up membership of 77 with 28 members somewhat in arrears, but not yet six months, making a total of 105 on the rolls. At our last meeting we had six new members join. During the quarter we ordered a car of flour and feed and received excellent satisfaction. This week we are ordering another. A car of posts has also been ordered. A financial committee has been appointed to take charge of the sinking fund which the Union is trying to create. In February the Union held a very successful social, a supper and program being given by local talent. The Union has also been favored with a visit and address from Mr. Tregillus, president of the U. F. A."

A Union has recently been organized near Medicine Hat, the name given to the Union being Maple Leaf No. 504. The first regular meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Lofquist. Six of the officers and eight members were present. This being the first regular meeting of the Union, the discussion was mostly of a strictly business nature, the members taking up the matter of ordering various supplies required for the use of the secretary, etc. The question of pre-emption in the dry belt also came up for discussion. The secretary was further instructed to obtain information in regard to the organization of a local improvement district. The matter of obtaining a suitable road from Medicine Hat to the community was also taken up and a committee appointed to investigate and report at the next meeting. Pound law was also taken up and the secretary instructed to obtain further information. It is hoped that the Box Springs school house may be obtained for the next meeting, which takes place on the first Saturday in May.

Another Women's Auxiliary

The members of Daily Creek Union, No. 215, are again to the fore with their usual progressive spirit. Several new members have been taken in, and at a special meeting held recently a Ladies Auxiliary was organized, which should undoubtedly mean that, as the secre-

tary, Mr. Muhly, says, "progress from now on will be at a faster pace still." This is the Union which last year held a very successful picnic and sent in one of the largest contributions to our Campaign Fund that has yet been donated.

Two Meetings—71 Members

The Association is still making great strides and we have almost come to look for a new record every day at the Central Office. Just recently a letter came in from G. A. Waldroff, the acting secretary-treasurer of one of our Unions organized some six weeks ago. Mr. Waldroff reports in regard to their second meeting: "The principal business done, outside of a lot of discussion, was taking in new members, of which there were forty, all of whom paid their dollars. The above number makes a total of seventy-one."

Seventy-one members in two meetings must surely be running the record pretty close. This union is also inquiring how they can go ahead and build a hall of their own, and all indications would seem to show that before long there will be one more U.F.A. hall added to those which already exist.

A meeting was held among the members of the Tongue Creek Union, No. 322, a few weeks back, at which T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., was present. While the crowd was not large, the time of those who were there was well spent, and everyone enjoyed his talk on grain matters. One point very clearly shown by Mr. Swift had reference to the benefits already enjoyed by the farmers, not only members of the U.F.A. but by everyone who had grain to sell at all, benefits which could be traced directly to the existence of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. in the field today, and which one might safely say, would not have been had the Grain Growers' Grain Co. not existed. It was also shown that by supporting this

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strathmore; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

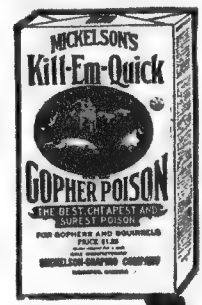
Company by the purchasing of stock, not only was it good finance, but what is even of more importance, it was supplying the farmer's company with the means to work still more successfully in the interests of the farmer himself. That the discussion was convincing was borne out by the fact that practically every man present subscribed to the company. We trust Mr. Swift may be with us again some time to help us to greater efforts in furthering the cause of the company and the farmers in general.

W. A. LIND, Secretary.

I have pleasure in publishing a short paragraph at the request of W. Linklater, secretary of our new Union at Sibbald, with headquarters at Fairdale School House:

"A meeting of the farmers of Sibbald District was held in the Fairdale school house on Saturday the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the U.F.A. About twenty farmers put in an appearance, many of those present having driven a distance of sixteen miles to attend the meeting. Mr. Linklater, who was called to the chair, expressed regret that an official from headquarters could not be got to address the meeting. It was the general opinion of those present that such an official should be got to address the Sibbald Branch as soon as possible. The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Arthur Caswell; vice-president, C. L. Wilson; directors, Messrs. J. Glen, M. Steeves, D. Eastman, W. M. Benson, H. S. Fizer, and W. S. Ayer; secretary, W. Linklater. All of those present would have joined the Sibbald Branch, but it was decided to form another Branch at some point north of Fairdale, so that the place of meeting would be nearer to the homes of many of those who attended here that day. As it was, twenty-six names were enrolled for Sibbald."

Your Money Back If My Gopher Poison Doesn't Kill Gophers—for Less Than 1c Per Acre



I do not claim—I do not promise—I absolutely and unreservedly guarantee that Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison is the surest, quickest and cheapest method in the world for killing gophers.

It is the only gopher poison in the world that does what it is supposed to do. It is the only gopher poison that is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. It is the only gopher poison that you can buy with absolute assurance that it will kill the gophers—kill them quick and sure.

You take no risk when you buy Kill-Em-Quick. The actual proofs of what others have done and the guarantee that goes with every box makes you sure that Kill-Em-Quick will either do the work claimed for it or your money will be refunded.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick

It is the result of a ten years study of the habits, likes, tastes and haunts of gophers. Out on the farms I have watched them and the effect that various poisons had on them. It took me a long time to finally discover the combination that I am now offering you.

Kill-Em-Quick is different from anything else ever prepared to poison gophers with. It is attractive to their sense of smell and it tastes so good that they eat it greedily. Once they get it into their mouths, they are sure to swallow it, and it is so powerful that the smallest particle causes instant death. It is easy to mix and easy to use. Simply soak the grain in water over night, then drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick. Mix it with wheat, oats, oatmeal, corn, shorts or bran. For immediate use, soak grain in hot water for ten minutes and mix as above.

All old fashioned poisons are hard to mix, are distasteful to gophers and are applied in such a weakened state that they cannot possibly accomplish their purpose. The gophers do not eat enough of it to hurt them.

Get Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist at once. Sold only in sealed boxes, with guarantee on each box. Prices, 75c, and \$1.35. Sent direct on receipt of price, prepaid if your druggist has none.

Get This Coin Purse Free

The handiest coin purse you ever saw. Free with the coupons found in each package of Kill-Em-Quick. One in every package. Send two from packages and coupon printed in this ad, and I will send the coin purse free.

Anton Mickelson, President
 Mickelson-Shapiro Co., Dept. K Winnipeg, Man.

Free Coin Purse

This coupon and two coupons from Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick entitles you to one leather coin purse free. Send no money—just this coupon and two coupons from Kill-Em-Quick packages. Dept. K.

Mickelson-Shapiro Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE IN SWAN RIVER, MANITOBA—S.E. ¼ 29-36-27, adjoining town of Swan River, about 700 population, 150 acres, 20 acres cultivated and now sown to winter wheat. First crop. A good dairy proposition to supply the town and a creamery within half-mile. Very reasonable terms to man who has stock and will put on improvements. Part fenced and fence posts on the ground for balance. Five acres of this property already sold for \$100.00 an acre. Only a good man need apply. Thos. L. Swift, Swan River, Man. 14-8

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 3, Range 31, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 30, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carievale and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-11

WANTED—CLEAR TITLE FARMS, HOME-steads or pre-emptions in exchange for clear title lots. Give full particulars in first instance to Room 16, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 17-3

IMPROVED AND WILD FARM LANDS for sale.—The only flat wheat district in Manitoba. McVeety Land Agency, Swan River, Man. 16-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—GAAR-SCOTT FORTY HORSE Steam Engine, in good condition; John Deere twelve-bottom Engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, used but little. Might consider trade for wild land. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 15-6

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN Deere engine gang, plowed four hundred acres. Breaker bottoms, two sets shares, fins, coulters and stubble bottoms. H. Dempsey, Gregg, Man. 13-6

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT COM-plete, with sheaf loader, cook car and sleeping caboose. Jas. Doda, Strassburg, Sask. 13-6

TENDERS

INGLEFORD, SASK., GRAIN GROWERS' Association calls for sealed tenders on car load twine. Bids must be in by May 1st. G. W. Kuris, Sec.-Treas. 13-2

WANTED—TENDERS FOR BINDER Twine by the carlot. James B. Stewart, Secretary Grain Growers' Association, Box 45, Deloraine, Man. 15-3

FARM HANDS

SCOTCH FARM HELP—BALLANTINE, Shipping Agent, Cunnock, Scotland, can supply experienced farm help, single and married, arriving in June. Highest wages expected. Also farmer, highest references, wife (cook, poultry), two young boys; also farmer's widow (39), splendid cook, sons 19 and 18, experienced horsemen, daughter 15, all milkers, aunt (38) milker, cook, house, poultry. 16-2

SPRUCE TREES

SPRUCE TREES—TWO FOOT HIGH, TWO Dollars per dozen. Fifteen Dollars per hundred, prepaid. Thos Fry, Canora, Sask. 15-6

LUMBER AND POSTS

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS—Half cash deposit with Grain Growers' Guide required. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 16-6

FOR SALE—GREEN CUT CEDAR FENCE posts. For particulars, apply Thos. Atchison, 299 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man. 17-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Reanle Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 18-11

BREAKING WANTED—GASOLINE TRAC-tor, with plows, wants contracts by acre. St. Ruth, Kelso, Man. 18-11

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-18

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 30-11

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week.	80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks.	\$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks.	PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 28-20

CHOICE FLAX SEED—WE HAVE SOME particularly fine flax seed for sale at prices well within its value to the farmer who wants to grow clean seed. Our "Crop Payment" plan of buying helps the farmer who wants "time," and our liberal discount is attractive to the cash buyer. Samples and full particulars upon request. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Box 740, Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

GRASS, ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED—Write for free circular. Unsurpassed quality seed. Right prices. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-8

A GOOD YIELDING FLAX SEED FOR sale, 300 bushels, thoroughly cleaned. Send for sample. Price \$1.30 per bushel, bags extra. J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS FOR SALE—2,000 lbs. choice seed at 14 cents. Apply to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Elevator Dept., Winnipeg, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE, CLEAN RYE GRASS seed, nine cents per pound. Wee McGregor potatoes, seventy cents per bushel. Forty registered Shorthorns and Berkshires. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 15-3

PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY Seed. \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 16-6

HARDY TIMOTHY SEED—WE OFFER A small quantity of Timothy seed. This was grown in Saskatchewan and is now thoroughly acclimated and hardy. Get the best. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

GARTON'S 22 OATS—VERY SUITABLE for the West. Grown from pedigree seed on breaking. Large yielders, early maturers, drought resisters, short straw. 50 cents per bushel, cleaned, F.O.B. Grainger. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 15-3

GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Seed Oats, 40 cents, f.o.b. Solsgrith. Orders taken for small lots. M. P. Moun-tain, Solsgrith, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—SIXTY OR SEVENTY BUSH-els good Timothy seed. Apply Grain Growers' Grain Co., Elevator Department. 17-2

350 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMIST FLAX, ready for drill, \$1.90 bushel, f.o.b. Osage, Sask., bags extra. L. J. Kelley. 16-2

MENSURY BARLEY, BIG STRONG STUFF, Bargain clearance price. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-3

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY Seed, 8 cents per lb., sacks extra. A. Brnack, Rli Man. 12-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR, HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel. 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 300 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

MARQUIS WHEAT—600 BUSHELS, GER-mination 99% in 4 days. T. Bates, Gleichen, Alta. 15-6

FLAX—GOOD SEED AND PERFECTLY clean, one seventy-five. C. Harrington, via Kitacoty, Alta. 16-3

BARLEY, GARTON'S No. 68, DOLLAR per bushel. C. Harrington, Tring, Alta. 16-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—OLYDE STAL-lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-11

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR. One dollar per bushel. Early Gault, early variety, 40 cents peck. Sacks free. Joseph Bigham, Pense, Sask. 16-2

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russels. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-18

"WEE MACGREGOR" AND DEWEY. Best Potatoes to grow. Illustrated descriptive list free. Bushel One Dollar. Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 17-6

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. Catalogue with full cultural directions mailed on request. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 17-2

PROF. HANSEN'S HARDY STRAWBERRY Plants stand Manitoba winters without protection. Dollar-fifty per hundred. Seed Potatoes. Uruguayan, white, prolific, best quality. 75c per bushel, f.o.b. here. Boughen and Ollson, Valley River, Man. 17-2

SWINE

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF O.I.O. YOUNG Pigs. From imported stock. Pedigrees furnished. Apply Jos. Snyder, Churche-bridge, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—PURE BREED YORKSHIRE Pigs, youngsters. W. R. Black, Gull Lake, Sask. Box 214. 17-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, BARRED Rocks, Cockerels. Eggs for hatching. George Z. Smith, Minotnas, Man. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN-related pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-18

STEVE TOMBOCK, LIPTON, SASK., Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

HORSES

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM—OLYDES-dales—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorns, dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. C. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-18

IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT Sires and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.S., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 16-18

PERCHERONS, STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Mares and Fillies, imported and home-bred, from yearlings up. Best of breeding, lowest prices. Apply William Barron, Pilot Mound, Man. 14-4

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION FOR S'e—Nine years old. Sound. Good breeder. Five years in present locality. Price \$800. George Ballantyne, Beaver Mines, Alta. 16-3

RING BONES AND SIDE BONES ON horses cured by Alf Lacharite, St. Rose du Lac, Man. 16-2

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Barred Rocks, bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winning strain, but Saskatchewan raised. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 12-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, four dollars per hundred, 75c per thirteen; Single Comb White Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 75c per 18. Alfred Averill, Olanwilliam, Man. 13-4

BARRED ROCKS—TRAP NESTED Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs two dollars per fifteen. Few Leghorn Cockerels, two dollars each. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, FROM prize winning stock. Pen is headed by first prize cock at Saskatoon, 1913. Prices and full information on request. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 17-2

McOPA FARM—BARRED ROCK AND Fawn and White Runner duck eggs, \$2 per setting. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-6

THREE CHOICE PENS HEAVY LAYING Snow White Wyandottes. Two dollars per fifteen. Three-fifty per thirty. Unfertiles replaced. Incubator eggs seven dollars hundred. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 17-3

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 setting. Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00. John Stanley, Oarnduff, Sask. 15-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM FARM-raised and splendid laying strain. \$1.50 per 15 eggs, or \$6.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 17-6

PURE BREED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key eggs for hatching. \$4.00 per setting of eight. Also Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 for fifteen eggs, \$2.50 for thirty. G. W. Booker, Snowflake, Man. 16-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND Eggs for hatching. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 16-11

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM PURE BREED Barred Rocks, \$4.50 per hundred, or \$1.50 per setting. F. Daw, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Two dollars per setting. William Graham, Benito, Man. 15-6

H. J. STEVENSON, BOX 47, BOISSEvain, Man.—Buff Orpington and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. None better. 16-4

BARRED ROCKS—AT THE RECENT Manitoba Poultry show I won Second and Third Cocks; Second Cockerel; Third and Fourth pens. Females for sale. Eggs Two Dollars per setting. J. H. Clark, Virden, Man. 12-6

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Provincial Prize Winners. Three and Five Dollars per setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-6

PURE BREED S. O. RHODE ISLAND RED Chicken Eggs. One-fifty per setting. R. S. Riley, Erskine, Alta. 15-3

PURE BREED SINGLE COMB RHODE IS-land Red Cockerels. Some fine birds for sale at \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, Eggs \$1.00 setting. Cockerels \$1.75. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 17-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BREED S. O. Reds. \$2.00 per 15. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-winning R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.50. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 18-13

STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 18-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE DOLLAR FOR thirteen. Tamworth pigs for sale. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 16-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, FIVE DOL-lars; hens, three dollars each. Mrs. M. A. Young, Kinley, Sask. 16-2

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL strain, \$2 for 15. John Spindlove, Vancou, Sask. 17-2

PURE BREED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 16-16

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—EGGS \$2.50 setting. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM CHOICE utility stock. \$1 for 15, \$6 a 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—TWO-FIFTY per setting. W. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 16-6

CATTLE

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-11

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle: Stock for sale. 7-11

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Make Farm Work Easy For Man and Horses.



Heider eveners distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. That means better work from each horse, easier work for you. They are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The 4-horse plow eveners work four horses abreast on gang, sulky and disk plows, 1 horse in furrow, 2 on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any implement with pole.

Heider Eveners
Made right work right without side draft. Will last a lifetime.
Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer has none in stock don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog. **HEIDER MFG. CO.** 385 Main St., Carroll, Iowa.



KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

and cure all such ailments. For 35 years, Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the horse-man's standby.

AULTSVILLE, ONT. MARCH 24th, 1912. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for over 14 years curing two Bog Spavins, one Curb, one Bone Spavin and a Ringbone—all bad cases. Your medicine is the best in the world." **JOSIAH REDICK.**

Price \$1 per bottle—6 bottles \$5. Ask druggist for free book "Treatise on the Horse" or write direct to us 75

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY
Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
Quebec, Winnipeg

EGG DEALERS PLAN CHANGE

Montreal, April 21.—That the system known as the "case count" which has prevailed in the egg trade for a number of years provides no discrimination whatever, and that under it the producer, with no reflection on the hen, is not encouraged to market an article of high quality, was the decision come to at a largely attended meeting of the egg trade of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The remedy for this state of affairs was suggested as taking the form of an Eggs Marks Act, similar to the act governing fruit. The formation of a new produce association was also proposed. Determining means whereby consumers and merchants could be protected against the marketing of stale and rotten eggs was the primary object of the meeting. Under the present system, when bad eggs are found in the cases there is no recourse for the dealer to take, and the opinion of the meeting was that the "case count"—where a flat rate is quoted, stale and bad eggs commanding just as high a price as those of the highest grade—is equivalent to placing a premium on careless and dilatory methods in the production and care of this product. Moreover, it was pointed out that the country storekeepers received no encouragement to market an article of high quality. The opinion was unanimous that legislation should be secured to prevent the sale of such products and full approval was given to the proposal to adopt a new system whereby due discrimination should be made between good and bad eggs. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, "That it is the consensus of opinion of those assembled in this meeting that the greatest need of the Canadian egg trade at the present time is the passage by the Federal Parliament of an Eggs Marks Act, similar to the Fruit Marks Act; such act to make unlawful the buying, selling or trading in rotten eggs and to include such other regulations as may be thought advisable to promote the best interests of all concerned." Resolved, "That the egg dealers assembled here unanimously approve of the proposal to change on June 1, 1913, from the present system of buying eggs to a system of buying only on basis of quality, and further, we disapprove of paying for any rotten eggs in our receipts after that date." Resolved, "That the chairman appoint a committee to draft a constitution and to take steps in conjunction with the trade in other provinces to form an association to be known as 'The Canadian Produce Association' with a view to bringing together the city and country wholesale produce dealers, and further, that a meeting be called in Toronto at an early date to give effect to this resolution."

Representing the Federal and Provincial Government the following officials attended at the request of the trade: W. A. Brown, Live Stock Department, Ottawa; J. H. Hare, Live Stock Department, Ottawa; F. C. Elford, poultry manager, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Professor W. R. Graham, of Guelph.

It was pointed out by certain members present that it would certainly be unwise not to take advantage of the experience gained by a number of the States, notably Kansas and Michigan. What was proposed at the meeting had already been worked out in a practical way in these States, with the result of very greatly conserving this valuable product by eliminating needless loss and thus making the poultry enterprises more remunerative for the producer and the price of the product cheaper and its quality more dependable for the consumer.

"COMIN' THROUGH THE RYE"

Probably very few persons understand the expression "Comin' Through the Rye." There is in Scotland a small stream called the Rye. The girls forded it going to church, school and to market, and as the water was a foot or two deep they had to hold their skirts up. The boys would meet them in mid-stream and kiss them without any difficulty, as the girls couldn't drop their skirts to make any resistance. That's what the poet meant when he wrote "Comin' Through the Rye," but most people think he meant a field of rye.

Eastlake Metallic Shingles

Only the best steel will stand the "EASTLAKE" embossing. Its depth and nature make it impossible for inferior steel to stand it without splitting.

This fact in itself is a guarantee of the permanent value of the "EASTLAKE" SHINGLE.

Once placed on the roof, "EASTLAKE" is there to stay, a permanent part of your barn or house—no Leaks—no danger of Fire or Lightning and best of all, no Repairs.

Write for booklet

703

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Clark's Carbolized Wheat Protector

Price 25 Cents
Per Package

The Leading Dressing for
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, etc.

PREVENTS SMUT AND ALSO DESTRUCTION
OF SEED BY GOPHERS OR WIRE WORMS

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co.

(Sole Distributors for Western Canada)

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

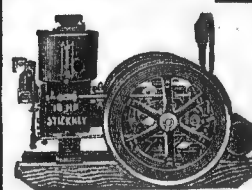
Limited

Inquiries Solicited from Storekeepers for Exclusive Agency Terms

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for Malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



N5

Be Successful

Success is not "getting what you want," it is getting what you ought to have. That's why users

of the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Engines with outside Ignitors; Engines with ball bearing cams; Windmills that operate with a breeze and stand a gale; Pump Jacks that pump; Grinders with both capacity and efficiency; Water Basins that supply the cow with fresh water; Stanchions that let her sleep; Well Drills that earn from \$20 to \$50 a day. They've got what they ought to have and are successful. The O. W. E. & P. Co.'s machines are what you should have.

If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the **ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.**, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.

RU-BER-OID

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

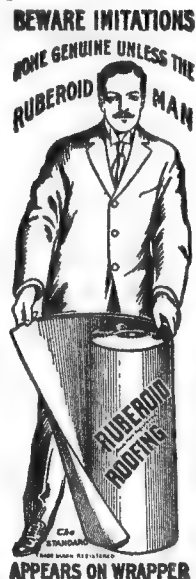
Lessens Fire Risks—Cuts Down Insurance

Fire Insurance Companies rate RU-BER-OID Roofing as "First-Class", and insure at the "base" or lowest rate buildings covered with it. RU-BER-OID will not catch fire from flying cinders or burning brands, and the one-

piece, air-tight, fire-resisting RU-BER-OID Roof helps to smother a fire starting within.

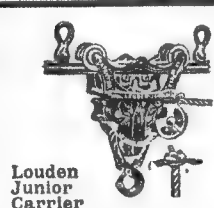
KA-LOR-OID (Colored RU-BER-OID) has the same fire-resisting qualities, and in its soft, permanent shades of Red and Green it makes most attractive roofs.

109



ROOFING

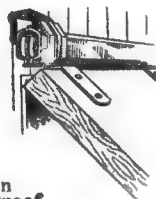
Making Farming Easier Some of the Easy Louden Ways



Louden Junior Carrier



Double Harpoon Fork



Louden Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger

Save Time

Save Labor

Save Money

LOUDEN BALANCE GRAPPLE FORK

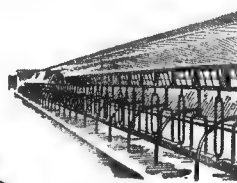
will cut down the time and cost of handling your hay. It picks up and carries any kind of hay. It will handle clover, alfalfa, or threshed straw as cleanly and quickly as it handles long timothy.

The LOUDEN LINE consists of Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Carriers, Hay Forks and Slings, as well as a line of Farmers' Hardware Specialties. Our latest Hanger, which is a Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger, runs in an enclosed Bird Proof and Weather Proof Track, and is positively the most perfect Hanger on the market.

Send now for our New Catalogue to

Write for Special Circular describing this Hanger.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co., 515 Martin Ave., Winnipeg



Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanchions

Free Advice and Plans

Our Expert Barn Architects will give you advice and plans for the building of your barn FREE for the asking. Tell us what you are going to build. We make a special study of means to save time, save labour, and save money for the farmer.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President.

McConnell Grain Growers' Association Gets Help From College

The Grain Growers of McConnell made a slight change from the ordinary routine of meetings, by enlisting the services of the extension department of the Agricultural College. A short course in agriculture was put on by Messrs. Walker and Shanks, graduates of the M.A.C. The course consisted of four meetings, two lectures to each meeting, the afternoons and evenings of March 11 and 12. Mr. Walker opened the course by giving a talk on horse judging, going over the horse point by point and explaining the requirements of the proper build, bone, conformation, etc. Next the crowd was asked to place in order of merit a number of road mares. After the amateurs had done their best (or worst) Messrs. Walker and Shanks placed the mares, giving reasons for their choice. The meeting then adjourned to the hall. Mr. Shanks gave a lecture on farm buildings, submitting plans and drawings to show the advantage of certain forms of construction and layout. Some hints were: Don't drop big stones in your cement and then wonder why your wall cracks. Have things handy.

A long table made of boards and benches grew down the centre of the hall. Each man or boy, as he stowed his feet under the table, was supplied with a plate of wheat and the feast of grain judging was on, led by Mr. Walker. Many valuable suggestions were brought out with regard to variety, weed seeds, testing for smut, rust, frost, etc., and the milling value of wheat.

At the evening session on March 11 Mr. Shanks spoke on farm conveniences. How to have plenty of hard and soft water on the farm the year round. How to have waterworks in the farm-house. How to make an ice house, etc. Mr. Walker spoke on weed identification, showing pressed specimens of many different kinds of weeds. Also the ripened seed, discussing the relative annoyance of the annuals, biennials and perennials.

Mr. Walker's topic for the afternoon of March 12 was seed selection and weed control. Keep wild oats from heading out. The main feature of this meeting was the discussions, in which the farmers took a lively part. Mr. Shanks talked on fanning mills, the different types and makes. He also spoke on the different ways of cleaning grain by sieving and by considering weight (wind).

The last meeting of the course held that evening was the most largely attended of the four. The ladies were out in force, the hall being filled to its capacity. Mr. Walker spoke on general agriculture. Mr. Shanks on heat and light for the farm home. Following this was a debate: Resolved that the world is growing better from a farmer's standpoint. The affirmative won out, but the negatives put up a strong fight.

Lavinia Farmers Organize

A meeting of the farmers of the Lavinia district was held on March 22, in the Lavinia school house. About twenty farmers were present, also Mr. Simpson, from Shoal Lake. Mr. Simpson gave an address, after which a local association was formed, at which there were eighteen paid up members joined. A discussion followed on the best ways of buying and selling from a farmer's standpoint. Another meeting was held on March 11 to further discuss this subject, at which six more members joined.

The following officers were elected: President, Geo. Smith; Vice-President, E. W. Alexander; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Dixon; Directors, Chas. Brook, Arch. Taylor, J. W. Stewart, Jas. Duncan, John Norton, Wm. McConnell; Auditor, Fred Wyatt.

NO INSULT MEANT

A young sport, very loudly dressed, went into a restaurant and ordered a veal cutlet. The waiter brought the order. "Say," bawled the sport, in a loud voice, "do you call this a veal cutlet? Why, it's an insult to a calf to call that a veal cutlet." "Beg pardon," said the waiter, politely. "I didn't mean to insult you, sir."

Any little girl can do the churning with MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

Western Representative
Jas. A. McEwan,
693 Union Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg.



©3W

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

Bargain Sale of Strictly High Class Cream Separators

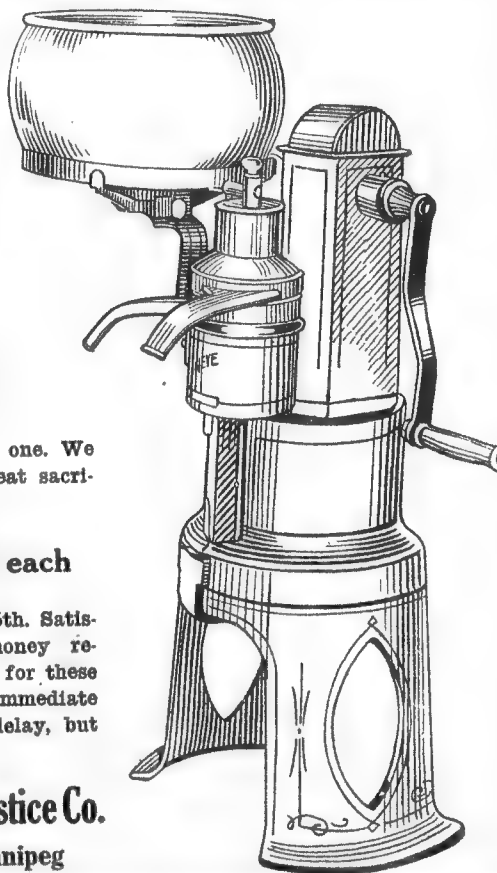
Every farmer should have one. We are offering these at a great sacrifice to reduce our stock, at

\$25.00 each

Half cash, balance Sept. 15th. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our regular price for these machines is \$40.00. Immediate shipment made. Do not delay, but send for one at once to

Robarts, Oatess & Justice Co.

288 Princess St., Winnipeg



Progressive Australia

Continued from Page 7

"I am absolutely opposed to a nominated house," replied Mr. Scaddan. "In fact, I do not see that a second chamber is necessary at all. Its tendency is always to delay progress. Part of our platform is the reform of the legislative council with a view to its ultimate abolition."

A Generous Partizan

Mr. Scaddan proclaims himself a strong party man, and if any one may be excused for being a partizan it is the leader of a party. However, it may be noted that although he calls himself a party man, the premier of Western Australia does not find it necessary to decry or condemn all that the opposing party has done. In fact, practically all of the progressive measures which Mr. Scaddan spoke of were in effect before his party came into power, which was only eighteen months ago. Government ownership of railways, government loans to farmers, free compulsory education, woman suffrage, and the Children's Act, are supported and approved by all political parties in Western Australia, and succeeding governments have administered the acts of their predecessors with absolute good will in the interests of the people.

"By the way, Mr. Scaddan," asked The Guide man as he prepared to leave, "I understand you have no Conservative party in your part of the world?"

"No, that's so," replied the premier.

"But you must have some conservative people. Which party do they belong to?"

"They call themselves Liberals in Western Australia, and we have only two parties now, Liberal and Labor. The two ells we are commonly called. Good day; and if you ever come to Australia, look me up."

COST OF LIVING

Wholesale prices in Canada in March were on the same general level as in February, and only a little higher than in March last year. The Department of Labor's index number stood at 135.5 for March, as compared with 135.4 in February and 134.8 in March 1912. These numbers are percentages of the average price level of 272 commodities during the decade 1890-1899. A considerable decline in coke was offset by advances in furniture and earthenware. Important increases also occurred in animals and meats, boots and shoes, iron and steel bars, picks, crowbars, etc., gasoline and coal oil, and lumber. Decreases were reported in grains and fodders, dairy products, fresh vegetables, brass, copper, silver and zinc, linseed oil and rubber. The feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in eggs, and numerous advances in meats in eastern Canada.

SCOTCH MALTSTERS BUY BARLEY IN ALBERTA

The superiority of Western Canada's grain in competition with the world's markets is well demonstrated by the fact that an Alberta farmer has sold a whole carload of barley direct to an old country firm of maltsters. Through the good services of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Nick Taitinger, of Claresholm, Alta., was placed in touch with Messrs. Hugh Baird and Sons, Glasgow, Scotland, one of the most famous firms of maltsters in Great Britain. The sample he sent so pleased them that they replied that the barley was just the kind they were looking for and offered \$1.02 per bushel, which price, after carriage is deducted, nets Mr. Taitinger about 70 cents per bushel. This is fully 25 cents per bushel above the prevailing market price.

Mr. Taitinger's crop took the championship at the Dry Farming Congress, at Lethbridge last fall and has been in great demand amongst his neighbors for seeding purposes. It could either have been all sent to Scotland or all sold for seed, but Mr. Taitinger, considering the future of the barley exporting industry in his district equally with the claims of his friends, eventually decided to divide his crop into two parts, half for exporting and half for seeding. As a result of this decision it is hoped that next year, instead of a carload, a whole trainload of barley will find its way from this district to Glasgow.

"Just as it was pictured"



This picture depicts a moment of intense pleasure and supreme satisfaction—when the thing one has eagerly waited for and wanted so much arrives, "just as it was pictured," and just as good as the Catalogue said it was.

THIS supreme satisfaction is the experience of every man and woman who shops by mail at the Simpson Store, whether the purchase be wearing apparel, furnishings for the home, or any one of the thousand and one things described and illustrated in the Simpson Catalogue. As it is pictured and described, so it will arrive.

All illustrations are exact and descriptions truthful. Every article is carefully selected—each garment must be Fashion's "last word" in style—each item of merchandise must represent the one best value of its kind. Remember we guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Here, however, is a wonderful feature of the Simpson Mail Order Service—the feature that makes it supreme:

We pay delivery charges to your nearest station or post office whether your order be for 50 cents or \$500.

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE is now being mailed. Send for a free copy. Just write your name and address on a Post Card and ask for Catalogue Number 219

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO



THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS

By J. A. LIDGATE

"Hail peace inspiring manifesto, voiced by yeomen of the West,
Melting swords and moulding plowshares strengthens hope in human breast.
May its spirit move the masses to unite the wide world o'er,
Proclaim the brotherhood of nations; silence the gods and guns of war."

It is better to keep children to their duty by a sense of honor and by kindness than by fear.—Terence.

When opportunity knocks at your door, responsibility stands behind.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

K. K. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Put a Cushman Engine Binder on your



Operates at 90c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 500 lbs. This is a small purpose engine for any work from 1 to 5 h. p., as well as being the original binder engine. Send for booklet. Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd. 206 Chambers of Commerce, Wpg.



GLOVES

That Are Guaranteed

Why take chances in buying a pair of gloves when you can get a **positive guarantee** backed by Canada's largest glove factory in the

H.B.K. Pinto Shell Gloves

made from specially tanned horsehide. Guaranteed wet proof, wind proof, steam and heat proof. Send for illustrations.

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Canada's Expert Glove and Mitt Makers,
MONTREAL.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

OUR WEEKLY CHAT

I would that I had the wisdom of a Solomon that I might be better able to answer the problems of our various members as they are brought to me each week. But I am happy that they keep on coming, even though I am hampered by decidedly human limitations. I am glad that so many young girls have approached me with their problems—though I know very well that they might have taken them to some far more profitable source.

I am afraid that the friend who invited me to take my next holiday at her home will think me very ungracious not to have acknowledged her kindness but if I make my foot-notes too long they are apt to be chopped off in the making up of the page, so I take this opportunity of thanking her for her invitation though the time when she supposed I was visiting in the country I was really out on business.

Plain View would be grateful to anyone who would send her a second-hand baby carriage or go-cart in which she could wheel her little baby out to the garden this summer. She has had a great deal of sickness and is quite unable to carry the little one about and she finds—as I suppose many of us do—that money is very scarce this spring. If any reader has a carriage to give away I will be glad to send her Plain View's address. She has a pieced quilt top made of all new cotton squares which she would exchange. The size is 2½ by 2½ yards.

I have no clothes on hand just now to send "Contented Wife," but several parcels have been shipped and as soon as they arrive I will see what I can do for her. I am sorry for the delay but it is unavoidable.

Mrs. Eva Wiseman, of Lenora Lake, would be glad if someone would send her some reading matter that they have finished reading themselves, as magazines and papers are so very costly to buy now.

And now I think I must close or there won't be room left for any letters.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO STARCH CLOTHES WELL?

Dear Miss Beynon,—As I always like to read the letters in your page it is only fair to try and contribute. I am sending some patches for "Hoozier." She need not return any. I would like to get some hints on stiff starching. I can never get collars to look like those done in the laundry. They always blister and refuse to polish nicely. If anyone knows the magic touch I would be thankful to hear from them as it is very inconvenient and expensive to send to a laundry from here.

I will tell how to make a very good "fly swatter." Take a switch about 2½ feet long. One that is not too stiff and heavy so that it is slightly limber. Take a piece of wire window screen about 6 inches wide and a foot long. Fold over so that it will be about 4 inches by 6 inches. Then oversew the edges with cord and fasten the handle on the centre of the end. By swatting the big blue flies as they appear the quantity in the summer should be greatly reduced.

Hoping this suggestion will be of interest I will not use any more space. Wishing the page success,

DORCAS.

CARRIES UNPLEASANT REMEMBRANCE

Dear Madam:—I am an appreciative reader of the Sunshine department of The Guide. I do not mean that I am able to read all the articles, as we subscribe for quite a number of papers, but I am much pleased with your outspokenness as to what a child should be told, and if they should be told the secrets of "life" before they are fifteen, as you say, if you have not done it previously you need not mind, someone else has done it. I well remember my own case. I was brought up innocently, so innocently that I knew nothing along that line "until" I went to the public school; there I learned from vile associates that which should

have been made known to me at home, in a proper way, but which in the way it was imparted to me has left an exceedingly unpleasant remembrance. But enough. I am so pleased with the work which you are accomplishing for uplift and betterment.

VERITY.

GIRLS MAKE THEIR OWN TROUBLES

Dear Madam:—Being an interested reader of The Guide I thought I would like to have your books "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I have two boys, so thought your books would be very useful to me to help to answer questions children will ask.

I feel very sorry for some of the lady writers who have such husbands. It must be very hard indeed to get along, but I think they are far too easy with their men. If they demanded justice I think they would get a little. Of course none of us know just what we would do under the same circumstances, but am sure I wouldn't put up with such a man.

Where a great many girls make their mistake they are not particular enough before marriage. They will flirt with any fellow who comes along, whether respected or not, and when it comes to getting married a good man wouldn't have them. I know a girl who could have got a good man one time, but she started going with a fellow who she couldn't help but know wasn't what he should be, and now she couldn't get a good respectable man around here to go with. I don't suppose. I think if women and girls would be more upright and pure and set a better example than some of them do, the men would try and do better.

I have a good man. I count him one of the best. We have our little differences, but make it up and think more of each other than ever.

Will stop as my letter is getting pretty long.

HAPPY.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7617—Fancy Blouse with Vestee, 34 to 40 bust. With Plain or Fancy Sleeves, with or without Chemisette and Stock Collar.

7633—Cutaway or Straight Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Cutaway or Straight Fronts, with Single or Double Collar.

7613—Girl's Pouter Dress, 10 to 16 years. With Two-Piece Skirt with Panier, with Round Neck and Elbow Sleeves.

7611—Girl's Dress, 2 to 6 years. With High Neck with Standing or Fancy Collar, or with Square Neck, with Long or Short Sleeves, with Straight Skirt that can be Plaited or Gathered.

7603—Five Gored Skirt, 24 to 34 waist. With Panel Back that can be made with Train in Round, Square or Pointed Outline or in Walking Length, with High or Natural Waist Line.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

Your dealer pays more for this flour than for any other, but he's satisfied



to do so in order to sell you the best-
PURITY FLOUR
More Bread and Better Bread

YOU CAN BE SAVED FROM ALL WASHDAY DRUDGERY

IF YOU USE THE
I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER
PRICE, \$3.50

Washes Anything and Everything from a Horse-Blanket and Overalls to the Finest Laces with No Injury

Coupon Below Saves You **\$2.00**

Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly
Not Only Washes But Rinses and Blues

SENT UNDER A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON

Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address with \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 4821 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive One I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

Grind your neighbor's grain

If there is no flour mill near you, here is an excellent opportunity for you to do the milling business of your community, and without interfering with your other farming duties.

With a Midget roller flour mill you can grind as good flour as the big mills and at the rate of a barrel an hour.

The Midget is a small, complete, self-contained mill that will last for years. It can be installed in one of your present buildings.

If you are interested in adding to your earnings many hundreds of dollars a year, write for free booklet of particulars. Address, The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

DIXIE'S CROSS-PATCH WEEK

I feel like a regular bow wow this week, so beware of my teeth. The trouble is that my Young Canadians, who are usually so very careful about their writing, have grown very careless of late. Several of the letters I could see had just been scribbled off in a hurry so that the writer could get a button. I didn't feel that it would be fair to those who take great pains with their work to send buttons to these folk, so I didn't. I just stuffed them in the waste paper basket, because I know that even the little boys and girls who wrote them would be ashamed of them after awhile.

I don't mean that only those who are good writers should send me letters. Oh dear no, nothing like that. Just that all the boys and girls who write to this club should write as well as ever they can, trying very hard to have their stories look neat and trim. That's all, and now that I have got that scolding off my mind let's be friends again and talk about the birds.

Suppose you write next and tell me about Nest Building and let me see how much you know about how any particular bird builds its nest, when it begins, who does the building, where the nest is made and the number and kind of eggs laid in it. You can take your time about this and wait to see what happens this spring with some of the birds you know, if you like.

I'll send a button to everyone who sends me a story good enough to print though you are not to be too much disappointed if your story does not get in to print as I have such a tiny space for our club that many have to be left out.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A REGULAR GARDENER

Dear Dixie,—I saw in the Young Canada Club page that you would like for us to send a letter about gardening.

I have had a flower garden nearly every year. My mother usually helps me. I plant a lot of different flowers in it. Sometimes some of them don't grow. When there is not much rain they have to be watered. I like watering them. The best time is when they are in bloom. When they start to grow is the hardest, because they have to be weeded and kept clean. I do not like weeding them, and I suppose that not very many children do. It is all right hoeing around them. The year before last I had a vegetable garden, too. I planted peas, radishes, onions, tomatoes and a few other things. I did not take any of them to the fair.

Last year I helped to put in the big garden. I like planting the seeds, too. We always plant lots of melons. I like them dandy. I suppose the others do too, that have had them.

MARION CAMERON, Age 11.
Roland, Man.

MY FAVORITE HEROINE

The heroine of my story, Jeanne d'Arc, was born in the little village of Domremy. She was a peasant girl, and when she was old enough, she tended her father's sheep. She often wondered, as she sat on the hill-side watching them day by day, if the English would ever attack her people. Her father had wondered the same, so had taught his daughter to ride a horse and use simple weapons so that in case of danger she could help defend her home.

Later she heard that the dreaded English were back in France, not in her own village, but besieging the small town of Orleans. News came that the Dauphin, who was governing France, dared not go to be crowned because the English troops held the place.

One day as our heroine sat musing over these rumors, wishing that she was a man so she might fight for her country, she saw a vision and heard voices bidding her leave her home and deliver Dauphin from his enemies, so he might be crowned king. So loudly and plainly did she hear these voices that she felt as if she must go to the French coast.

Some neighbors gave her a horse and

she put on some men's clothing instead of her coarse red gown, cut off her long black hair and rode bravely off.

The journey was long and perilous, full of robbers and free lances, but Jeanne was not afraid. She thought her troubles had just begun, for the nobles met her story with laughter and scorn and refused to let her see the king. But finally her sweetness and gentle manner prevailed, and she was led into the presence of the king. She told him her story also, and he consented with the thought that she would be frightened at the army. He gave her a white horse and armor, and how happy Jeanne was, for she was going to save France or die!

The Orleans people who defended the city mistrusted her. They tried to hide their plan from her and attack the enemy in the night. But the war shouts awoke her from her sleep and hastily ordering her horse she galloped into the midst of the fight. The soldiers cheered her wildly and even the captain had to obey her. In the days that followed Jeanne was twice wounded, but still kept her place at the front, urging on the French, but terrifying the English who took her for a witch. Within a week the English had turned their backs forever on the city.

Next day, amid the tears of joy and the cheering of the people she rode out of the city to perform the rest of her task. From far and near people came to see the heroine. The nobles were jealous of Jeanne's glory, but she was firm.

The French were to get Troyes before the king could be crowned, so Jeanne and her troops went there. After a six days' siege the king was discouraged, for food was getting scarce, but Jeanne begged to hold out just two days longer. At last the English opened their gates in terror to the French. They then marched to Rheims, where Dauphin was to be crowned in the big cathedral, with our heroine standing by his side.

She was now ready to go home to her father and mother and the tending of her sheep, but the voice still called her to drive the English from the land. She stayed with the king and army trying to hasten an attack on the English, but the indolent king, listening to the idle tales of his jealous nobles, forgot all Jeanne had ever done for him and France, and began to believe she was a witch, too. At last she was captured and was to be burned at the stake. The sentence was carried out and the heroine gave up her life for the ungrateful country she had saved from ruin.

ESTELLA LITTLE, Age 14.
Ferrybank, Alta.

OUR DOG

A dog is a very useful animal and a man's most faithful friend. When I was five years old a friend of mine gave me a pup, he was black and tan and I called him Mike.

When I started to school he would follow me till I went into the school, then he returned home again. One morning when I was going to school a boy came along with a pony and gave me a ride, and when Mike saw that I was taken care of he returned home. When I was coming home from school he would come to meet me, and when we would tell him to go and bring the cows home he would go as far as he could see them, and last fall a neighbor man shot him. So now we have another dog. He is yellow and his name is Sport. One day he was chasing the horses, and one horse kicked him and broke his front leg.

LILA M. MCGUNIGAL,
Age 9 years. Watertown, Sask.

A PUZZLER

A girl asked her father: "Pa, where were you born?"

"In Boston, my dear."

"And where was Mamma born?"

"In San Francisco, my dear."

"And where was I born?"

"In Philadelphia, my dear."

"Well, isn't it funny how we three people got together?"

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



The "BURLINGTON," English Model. This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in England.

Price \$12.50.

Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

CATESBYS, Ltd., Dept. K 119 West Wellington St., Toronto.
Coronation Building, Montreal.
160 Princess St., Winnipeg.
Or CATESBYS LTD., Tottenham Court Road, London, England.

We save you the four middlemen's profits that your local tailor has to pay before he even gets the cloth.

Your suit is shipped five days after your order is received in London. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every particular and detail of the transaction. The price includes the payment of all duty and carriage charges by us.

PEN-ANGLE UNDERWEAR



THAT is the name, and below is the trademark, you are to look for next time you buy underwear.

Your size in any garment with that trademark will fit perfectly, will outwear ordinary underwear, will not shrink. Yet you pay nothing extra for this extra value; and you get our Guarantee of "money back if you can fairly claim it."

Made at Paris in Canada, by PENMANS Limited.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

This Incubator Makes Good In CANADA



You can settle your doubts right now about what kind of an incubator to buy for our climate for the IDEAL Incubator has been made especially to suit Canadian weather conditions. No longer are trial hatches necessary. After numerous trials in various sections of the Northwest the IDEAL has been built with a ventilating system that automatically regulates moisture to suit all conditions—and insures success from the very beginning.

With the IDEAL we furnish automatic ventilators, best safety lamp, burner, chimney, wicks, lamp bracket, egg tester, egg trays, thermometer and a regulator that takes care of temperature. Also complete instructions, so you can make big money from the start. Write for special low price.

J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba

NOTE—Large shipment of the famous IDEAL Incubators just received. Can ship you at once without duty and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

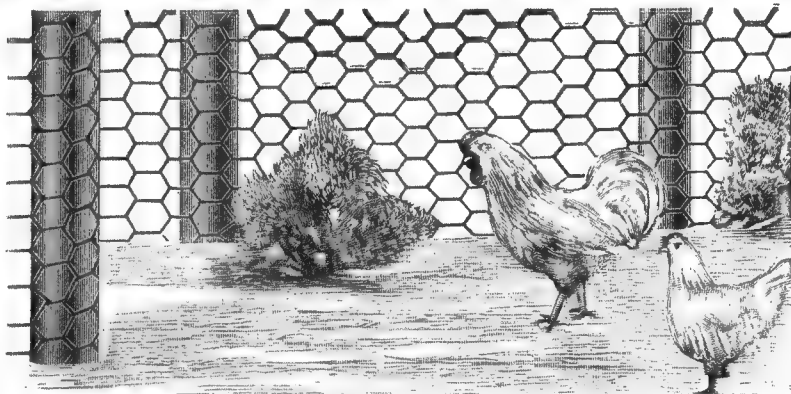
which tells all about Ideal Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why the prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



2-in. Mesh Wire Poultry Netting AT REDUCED PRICES

Suitable for Chicken Runs, Garden Plots, Climbing Vines,
Sweet Peas and Flower Beds

This is a high grade of poultry netting. It is made of 19 gauge steel wire and strongly woven. To insure the greatest possible wear and to make it absolutely rustproof it is galvanized after weaving. It will unroll evenly and smoothly and give all-round satisfaction.

Owing to market changes we are now quoting the following reduced prices. Order at once.

99 T 1529—12 inches	.....	\$ .85
99 T 1530—18 "	.....	1.20
99 T 1531—24 "	.....	1.60
99 T 1532—30 "	.....	2.00
99 T 1533—36 "	.....	2.40
99 T 1534—48 "	.....	3.20
99 T 1535—60 "	.....	3.95
99 T 1536—72 "	.....	4.70

23 T 1539—Galvanized Netting Staples, 3/4-in. long, per lb. 8c.

NETTING IS SOLD IN 50 YARD ROLLS ONLY.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Country Girl's Ideas

What are the country girl's or any other girl's ideas and whose are they? Do we women allow the men of our family to think for us, and if so, why do we do it?

With all due respect to the opposite sex, it strikes me that we women are prone to attach too much importance to the decisions of the masculine brain. It is such a little while since women ventured out into the business world that they have not yet learned to have faith in themselves.

I remember speaking some time ago to a group of girls about the success a certain woman had had in investing her savings. Though they were all girls who had been out for years in the business world, they said in chorus, "But she had her brother to advise her." I protested that this particular woman advised her brother and then they were quite at a loss to explain her success. It was really simple enough. She just used her own plain, everyday commonsense and when she saw a great wide street stretching across the city in an undeveloped part, she realized that some day it was going to be a great highway with business houses and street cars and she invested her savings there with splendid results.

If she had been like a great many girls, she would have gone to her brother or some man friend and would have told him blushing and hesitatingly that she thought of investing in that part and would very likely have been laughed out of it.

Now there is no logical reason why the man who works, we will say, behind the counter of a certain store should know any more about the value of a certain piece of property than the woman who works behind the same counter.

I merely use real estate as an example of the importance we have been accustomed to attach to the opinions of the male portion of our family—out of all proportion to their worth. In all questions of general public interest, we are apt to accept the opinion of the man unquestioningly—until we have stopped to think once or twice how often they are wrong. I hope you won't think this a serious disparagement of men. All that I am trying to point out is that they are no less human than ourselves. I want to urge the girls who read this section to begin today to use their own brains.

I have two reasons for urging this; first, because it is good for the world at large for all the brains in it to be utilized, and second, because it is good for the individual woman to use the brain power she possesses.

The penalty one pays for not using one's brain is to lose the capacity for clear and effective thinking. The women who do this are old at thirty and feeble at fifty. Their conversation is bounded on the north by babies, on the west by food, on the south by clothes and on the east by hubby. They have no originality.

I visited a woman of this kind once, at the same time that a very widely read person was staying with them, and our hostess would interrupt continually the interesting conversation of this other guest by pointing to the baby on the

couch. "Look at her," she would say, eagerly, and yet she was only lying on her back and kicking up her little feet. That woman talked baby morning, noon and night. But she didn't even talk baby intelligently. It wasn't great questions of heredity, or pre-natal influences or temperament, all of which are wonderful and interesting. It was how the baby fell down yesterday and struck her head and cried and how she had given her a crust a few minutes ago and she had flung it away and laughed and such thrilling subjects of conversation.

As a variation from the baby-mad mothers we have those whose conversation is made up altogether of personalities, kindly and otherwise. Think of the pettiness of mind that this round of thought must ultimately produce, and as you value your happiness and the future of the children that we both hope will some day be yours, keep your brain active and virile. Study the questions of the day. Read the newspapers and learn what is going on around you. Build up new brain cells for yourself and give them something to do. Pray every day not only to be delivered from temptation, but from brain stagnation also. Let us look out on the world and try to read the meaning of the great world movements that are stirring society as they have never done in the past.

Be sure that when our time comes to be mothers, we cannot transmit to our children any greater vigor of mind than we ourselves possess. If we want our children to think broad beautiful thoughts—and I am sure we do—we must fill our own brains with them. An interesting story is told by a man who, in travelling through a very backward country district, stayed all night at the home of some poor people of little culture or education. The man and his wife were plain and commonplace, the sons were big rough fellows, but the daughter of the house was wonderfully beautiful and cultured. The difference between her and the other children was so marked that the man could not resist speaking to the mother of her great charm. The mother's explanation was that before the child was born a peddler had come to the door with some books and, attracted by the cover of one, with one of the sudden whims to which women at that time are subject, she bought it. That book was Walter Scott's beautiful poem, "The Lady of the Lake." She read it and re-read it until it became almost a part of her and her little girl grew into the beautiful likeness of "The Lady of the Lake."

Girls, do you realize that we women are the creators of the race, that into our hands is given the making of the generations to come? Are we women, then, going to raise up a generation of stupid inefficient boys and girls because we are mentally too indolent to undertake our national responsibilities? Our modern idea of motherhood is broadening. We demand of our women that they bequeath to their children, not only a sound body, but a strong and capable mind. We have too long been doing our thinking by proxy. Now we are assuming the right to do our own thinking and that is what all this fuss about the Woman Movement means.

The Country Girl

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!

Your growing grain last year may have escaped serious damage from hail, but

No Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season. Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,

PROVIDE INDEMNITY FOR YOU

The Excess Insurance Company Limited

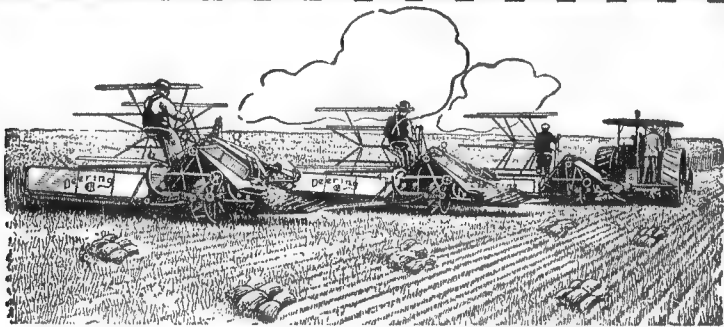
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$2,700,000 are your guarantee. Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements of losses are assured. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

See our nearest Agent or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan
Box 1059 MOOSE JAW, SASK.



Deering New Ideal Binder The Master of the Grain Field

DEERING harvesting and haying machines have established a world-wide standard. Wherever grain is grown, the Deering binder is known as a reliable machine, one that is always ready to go into any field of grain, short or tall; standing, down or tangled, and cut and bind it all.

Deering quality has a name the world over, but the machines themselves are changed to meet the conditions of various countries. For the work in Western Canadian harvest fields certain features are added which make the New Ideal binder particularly efficient.

The Z-shaped cutter bar allows short grain to pass without lodging on the cutter bar. The reel is easily adjustable to exactly the desired height. It is always held parallel with the cutter bar, whether working high or low. Smooth section knives can be used in place of usual serrated knives when desired. The change can be made in a few minutes. The three packers and three discharge arms help greatly in doing efficient work. The wonderful Deering knottor needs only to be mentioned—you know what it does.

Other strong features as well as these will be explained to you fully by the I H C local agent. Drop in and see him, or, write for a catalogue to the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon,
Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



JAM! JAM! JAM!

Selected - Hand Picked - Concentrated
ONTARIO PRESERVING CO. LIMITED

SEAL BRAND PURE FRUIT JAM

Hand picked, sun-ripened fruit, put up in the BEST FRUIT SECTION OF ONTARIO. Ask your Grocer for SEAL BRAND. Take no substitute. COSTS LESS than others, is deliciously sweet, delightful in flavor, nourishing and appetizing for children and grown folks. If your local Grocer does not stock SEAL BRAND JAM drop us a postal. He will have it next time you call, or we will tell you where you can get it.

LAING BROS., Selling Agents

Wholesale Grocers, Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants
307-309 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

No Excuse For Any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.

Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.



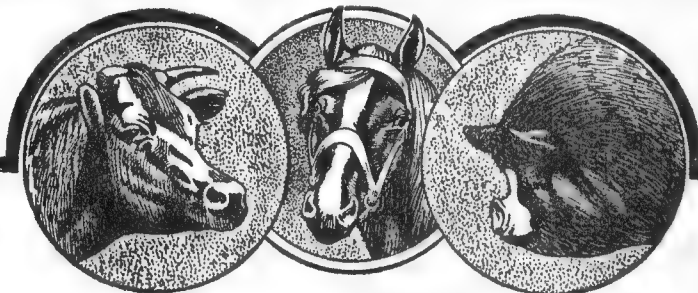
The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the "World's Standard" and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year, but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter without the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



International Stock Food Is Equally Good for Cows—Horses—Pigs

This great tonic is for all live stock—to make cows give more milk—to keep the working horses in prime condition—to fatten pigs and keep the "winter" pigs strong and vigorous. We guarantee that it will make your colts, calves, pigs, sheeps and lambs grow rapidly, and keep them healthy and thriving all the time. Tell us the number of head of stock you own and we will send you a copy of our \$2.00 Stock Book—Free.

Here's another farmer who finds it pays to feed International Stock Food:—
"Rockport, West Co., N.B., Jan. 18, 1913.
"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is all O.K. I average a package every two months for my stock—having three horses, four cows, two calves, four sheeps and sheep. Careful tests show that my milking cows have given 50 per cent. more milk since feeding International Stock Food. It is also fine for calves."
BEVERLY TOWER.

International Stock Food, Poultry Food, and Veterinary preparations are for sale by dealers everywhere. If you cannot obtain our goods in your town write us direct. (81)
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED Toronto

Clip All the Wool
and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.
You can easily net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine.
It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality \$15.75. Get same from your dealer, or send \$5 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

PRICE \$15.75

IT PAYS TO CLIP

Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more food from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is the

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction little wear, less six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head.
PRICE \$9.75



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Strong Grain Markets

Mark the opening of navigation. The lake movement is now heavy. Farmers who held for "the opening" will do well to get our bids before selling. Especial attention paid to shipments of damp grain. Phone or wire us for billing instructions for best results. We can help you save the newly threshed stuff which may be in doubtful condition. For special shipments we can get you good premiums

BLACKBURN & MILLS

(A. M. BLACKBURN) Telephone Main 46 (D. K. MILLS)
531 Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Man.
Reference: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



WHY GROW BRUSH

On high priced land when it might just as well be earning you a good profit? Why pay taxes on brush land which produces no returns when it is really the best land you own?

How much longer are you going to allow this land to lie worse than idle; raising brush when it should be raising wheat? How much longer are you going to cheat yourself out of the profits which really belong to you by allowing your land to raise brush? Why not cut your brush NOW? Next year they will be larger and harder to handle and you might just as well pocket an extra year's profit as not.

But don't expect to clear it off with an axe or a grub-hoe. That is a waste of time and money which you cannot afford.

The best, quickest and cheapest way to clear your brush land is to put a Stevens Brush-Cutter on the job.

A STEVENS BRUSH-CUTTER will clear your brush off in less time, at less expense, with less labor than the same amount of work can be done in any other way. Stevens machines are the results of years of careful planning and improving by the men who made the first successful Brush-Cutter and they represent the best that has ever been built for the work.

They have made good all over the West; they will make good for you. You cannot afford to experiment; you won't need to if you buy our machinery. We have spent a good part of the past six years doing that for your benefit. They have been thoroughly tried and tested and they have proven their ability to make good under the most trying conditions. Wouldn't you like to know more about our goods?

You will find them right in every essential; right in quality, in design, in construction and in price. We will gladly send you, free, a Catalogue of our machines if you are interested and will let us know. Don't put it off but drop us a line, NOW. Address—

THE STEVENS BRUSH CUTTER CO.

Lock Box 27, Didsbury, Alberta

GENUINE GREGG EVENERS

SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST MADE



Made for Two, Three, Four and Five Horses Abreast for Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gang, Sulky, and Disc Plows. Also Five and Six Horse Tandem for Gang and Sulky Plows. These are made of one-quarter-inch heavier wood stock than similar eveners now on the market. Ironing extra heavy. Look for the name "Genuine Gregg" on every evenner.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "G"
GREGG MFG. CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.
If it comes from Gregg it must be well made.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

125-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID

Our Ottawa Letter

Closure soon in force—Will Senate throw out Navy Bill?—Rogers and Oliver scrap over waste of natural resources—Railway rate investigation delayed

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 18.—The expectation at the beginning of the present week was that the five parliamentary days would be taken up with a discussion of the prime minister's closure resolution, with a division today. This order of business was departed from, however, owing to tactics adopted by the opposition on Wednesday. At that sitting they endeavored on three different occasions to discuss the action of Hon. Robert Rogers, when Minister of the Interior, in granting a free homestead located near the city of Prince Albert to Arthur Donaldson of that city. The object of the opposition, apparently, was to test assertions made by ministerial supporters as to the application of the rules of the House. It was a game of finesse between the opposing sides about a very technical matter, but the net result was that Premier Borden agreed to take up the Donaldson affair on Thursday with the result that the House sat until about four o'clock this morning. This afternoon government bills were taken up and the closure discussion goes over till next week. It will not last very long, however, as the Liberals met in caucus today and decided not to oppose the measure longer than Tuesday or Wednesday next. It is understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier told his followers that while he is, and always has been, against the idea of introducing closure it was useless to further oppose the will of the majority. There is considerable talk of the possibility of scenes occurring in the House when closure is applied by the government, but time alone will tell whether these developments will be at all serious.

Senate and Navy Bill

The situation would now appear to be that within ten days or a fortnight the Naval Bill, by the application of these rules, will receive third reading. It may be ready for the consideration of

the Senate when the Upper House resumes its sessions on April 29. What the Senate will do with the bill remains a matter of conjecture, although there is a disposition in all quarters to think that they may not allow it to pass. One action which the Senate might take would be to send the bill back to the Lower House on the score that as it had been passed under closure rules it requires "further consideration." Even in the event of this happening it is not expected that there will be a general election. Some predict that in the event of the Senate not passing the bill another session of parliament will be held in the autumn to pass the naval bill a second time and perhaps to consider the question of the reform of the Upper House. This is a matter which bristles with difficulty, however, because such action can be taken only on joint resolutions of the two Houses, something it would be difficult to secure with the present contradictory majority in the two chambers. A general election apparently could be brought about in only one way—the rejection by the Upper House of the supply bill. This is a contingency which is not looked forward to by many although now and then one may run across a member who predicts that such a thing will happen and that the country will be in the throes of a general election by mid-summer.

Petty Party Politics and Graft

There were some curious developments in connection with the debate on the Donaldson affair on Thursday. It was based upon a motion of censure of Hon. Robert Rogers, moved by Hon. Frank Oliver and voted down after a long discussion on a division of 95 to 56, a government majority of 39. The form of the motion of censure was as follows:

"That the homestead entry for the

Continued on Page 22

BEST ENGLISH BOOTS

Direct from the Factory to You.

Boots of equal quality at such reasonable prices CANNOT possibly be obtained in any Canadian Store. To get the very best material and workmanship combined you MUST send your order by post to our Northampton (England) Factory, the very centre of the world's boot and shoe industry.

We guarantee to send you by return mail a pair of these magnificent boots immediately on receipt of remittance. All you have to do is to fill in the coupon and send to us with a Post Office Order, and no matter in what part of Canada you may live, the goods will be despatched to you at once. Every pair is a triumph of the bootmaker's art and a revelation in the matter of down-right solid value. Further, if you are not more than satisfied with your bargain, if you do not feel that the goods sent are worth double the amount we are asking for them, send them back at once and we will return your money in full and pay cost of postage in addition. Could anything be fairer?

FULL DESCRIPTION.

Boot No. 1180.—Extra Stout Kip leather uppers, Derby pattern, Wax-thread sewn, half-water-tight tongue, straight toecap, unbreakable Jockey backstrap, extra stout hard-wearing soles 3 inch substance, with 6 rows of iron studs let in flush with the leather. The boot is screwed right through the outer sole to the inner sole, thus making it impossible to break away.

The "Barratt" System of Sizes and Widths.

GENTLEMEN'S "Footshape" Boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12 25c extra). Each size in four different widths. No. 3 width (for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usually worn, then the width according to the shape of your foot. If narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Applications for Catalogues (which by the way will save pounds in your Boot Bill) should be sent to: W. Barratt and Co., Ltd., Dept. GG Box 101 P.O., Montreal, but all orders and remittances must be sent to—

W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.

Boot Manufacturers,

(Dept. GG), Footshape Works, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



Our 144 page Boot Catalogue will be sent free. Address: BARRATT & Co., LTD., Dept. GG, Box 101, P.O., Montreal.

PRICE OF BOOTS \$2.75

POSTAGE 0.50

TOTAL REMITTANCE 3.25

Send this Coupon with your Order

COUPON.

To Messrs. W. BARRATT & Co., LTD., Northampton, Eng. Please forward one pair of All-Leather "Footshape" Boots. No. Size Width for which I enclose Postal Order value..... Name..... Address..... Box Calif. \$ 3 25.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 19, 1915)

Wheat—Closed today at the high point for the week. May, compared with final figures a week ago, shows 1½ cents of a gain and the undertone can easily be described as firm in character. Foreign situation, so far as price is concerned, loses none of its strength, but there is a large amount of wheat afloat, which is becoming increased each week, which gives the foreigners a certain amount of independence on their purchases. Plate wheat prices continue to advance, owing to an urgent export enquiry. Navigation is now practically opened and enormous quantities of grain will be moved to the seaboard rapidly and weekly clearances should shortly be very heavy. Just what effect this will have on the foreign markets is, as yet, very hard to say, but last reports indicate that most of the importing countries are still after our wheat and paying prevailing prices. The demand for cash wheat of most descriptions is very good and should continue so for at least some little time, although the off-grades in the bonded elevators are becoming harder to get rid of even at very heavy discounts. Remembering the situation last year, it might be even better to take prevailing discounts now than take chances on what sort of a demand there is later on for Duluth and Superior bonded storage grain.

Oats—Were less active than other grains. Probably part of the strength shown in wheat was reflected on them and the closing showed a gain of half a cent from the low point of the week and ½ of a cent over last week's close for the May option. Prices had a narrow range. Spot 2 C.W.s closed today at 34½ cents. Demand continues fair and receipts not much changed.

Barley—The bulge of last week was not to be for long and many of the big buyers turned sellers, evincing little interest to buy on the decline. Today, however, it recovered somewhat and No. 3 C.W. closed at 40½ cents.

Flax—For the week was active and unsettled, going through a series of breaks and recoveries and the late tone was fairly firm. Shipments from the interior still continue to arrive freely and the quality generally good. 1 N.W.C. quoted at \$1.13½ today in store Canadian terminals and one-half a cent discount for Duluth and Superior bonded storage.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	May	July	Oct.	
April 15	80½	91½	87½	
April 16	80½	91½	87½	
April 17	80½	91½	87½	
April 18	91½	92½	88½	
April 19	92½	93½	89½	
April 21	92½	93½	89½	
Oats—				
April 15	34½	35½		
April 16	35	36		
April 17	34½	36		
April 18	35½	36½		
April 19	35½	36½		
April 21	35½	36½		
Flax—				
April 15	113	115½	119	
April 16	114½	117½	120	
April 17	115	118½	121½	
April 18	115	117½	120½	
April 19	114½	117½	120½	
April 21	114½	117½	120½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 19)

Note.—Owing to lack of space some of the cash sales have been omitted.

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$0.89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,800 bu., delivery after	89½
May 1	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	87½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	86
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	85½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	84½
No grade wheat, 1 car	82
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	75
No grade wheat, 1 car	80
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	77½
No grade wheat, 1 car	85½
No grade wheat, 1 car	72
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	83½
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	86
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	89½

No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	85½
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	87
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	94
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, dockage	95½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	92
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	90
No. 4 wheat, screenings, 1 car	6.00
No. 4 wheat, screenings, 1 car	7.25
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.55
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.31½
Sample oats, 2 cars	.32
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.32
No grade oats, 1 car	.29
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.30
No. 4 white oats, part car	.30½
Mill oats, 1 car	.20
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.58
No. 2 rye, part car	.58½
No. 2 feed barley, 30 cars	.46
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.49
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	.47
No grade barley, 1 car	.43½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, seedy	.45½
No. 4 barley, part car	.52
No grade barley, part car	.42
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.43
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.45½
Sample barley, 3 cars	.51
Sample barley, 2 cars	.44½
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.49
Sample barley, 1 car	.47
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.29½
No grade flax, 1 car	1.20
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	1.30
No grade flax, 1 car	1.24½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.30½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market irregular. Beeves, \$8 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.90; western steers, \$7 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$8.40; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market mostly five cents higher, but closed weak. Light, \$8.95 to \$9.30; mixed, \$8.00 to \$9.30; heavy, \$8.70 to \$9.25; rough, \$8.70 to \$8.85; pigs, \$7 to \$9.15; bulk of sales, \$9 to \$9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market slow and steady. Native, \$6 to \$7.15; western, \$7 to \$7.15; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.85; lambs, native, \$6.60 to \$8.75; western, \$6.75 to \$8.75.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, April 19.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:—

Spot	Prev.	Close
Manitoba No. 1	Exhausted	\$1.11½
Manitoba No. 2	1.11½	1.09½
Manitoba No. 3	1.10	1.09½
Duluth No. 1	1.11	1.10½
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1.10½	1.10½
Australian	1.17	1.17

Futures	Prev.	Close
May, Manitoba's	1.08½	1.08½
July, Manitoba's	1.06½	1.06½
October, Manitoba's	1.04½	1.04½

Wheat opened dull but steady; prices ½ higher and during the morning trading ruled dull about the opening level with the undertone steady. The strength in America, firmness in Winnipeg, further purchases by France since yesterday of Australian cargoes, were offset here by week-end realizing induced by the closing decline in Buenos Ayres yesterday. The forecast is for large world's shipments on Monday and crop advices from Russia continue favorable. At the close the market was steady and unchanged to ½ higher.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, April 19.—John Rogers & Co. cable that on short runs of cattle trade at Birkenhead continues firm and dear, with a further slight advance in prices. Irish steers are now making from 15 to 16 cents per pound.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending April 18, 1915)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and			
Pt. Arthur Tars..	14,389,286	6,041,010	2,382,218
Goderich	147,865	240,881	24,132
Montreal	111,714	1,540,206	57,116
Victoria Harbor	50,005	362,219	182,050
St. John, N.B.	274,977	83,450	26,268
Totals	15,143,529	9,008,948	2,720,180
In Vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	7,848,238	438,511	412,581
At Buffalo and			
Duluth	3,444,000	826,000	317,000
Total this week	26,435,767	10,273,459	3,458,761
Total last week	26,211,152	10,476,486	3,389,451
Total last year	31,092,984	8,037,017	1,343,564

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

The weekly report for stocks in terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur has been delayed. The officials, however, report that the amounts are practically the same as last week, which were 14,389,286 bushels wheat, 6,041,010 bushels oats, 2,382,218 bushels barley, and 3,390,297 bushels flax.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards for the past week amounted to 781 cattle, 34 calves, 11 sheep and 3,579 hogs as compared with last week's figures, 605 cattle, 35 calves, 13 sheep and 2,851 hogs. For the corresponding week last year the totals were 1,193 cattle, 6 sheep and 2,987 hogs.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 19, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.91½	\$0.90
2 Nor. wheat	.88½	.88
3 Nor. wheat	.85½	.85½
No grade		72-85½
3 White oats	.32½	.32
Barley	42-49	41-57
Flax, No. 1	1.13½	1.29
Futures		
May wheat	.92½	.88
July wheat	.93½	.90½
Cattle	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.25	\$9.25
Hogs, top	9.25	9.30
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.85

Cattle

Both quantity and quality of the livestock receipts for the week showed improvement over a week ago, the quality and fat of the cattle being the most noteworthy feature. The well-finished cattle met with a ready outlet at steady prices, in some cases the market being stronger. Quite a number of steers weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. fetched 7 cents, an improvement of 10 or 15 cents over the previous week. The top of the market was taken by a small bunch of prime 1,500 lb. cattle at \$7.50, but as usual there is comparatively little on hand able to command \$7.25 or better. Good female stock were disposed of from \$6.00 to \$6.50, but anything of plain or medium quality was worth from 15 to 25 cents below last week. Bulls are also off a quarter or even 50 cents. Some choice breeding bulls sold around \$5.25. The right kind of milkers and springers are scarce, very few good enough to bring \$75, the bulk selling \$50 to \$60.

Hogs

The increase in the receipts of hogs was due partly to the increase in price, and partly to the usual run before seeding time. The market was much more uneven than usual. An outside buyer paid as high as \$9.25 for choice hogs, but the usual figure was 9 cents.

Sheep and Lambs

A few sheep made their appearance last week. Best sheep are worth 6 cents, and yearling lambs 7 cents.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The butter market has been firm and steady for the past week, the same prices as before announced being maintained. Fancy dairy is worth 25 to 30 cents, No. 1 dairy 22 cents, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents. Supplies are coming in more freely these days, the warmer weather, better roads and the scarcity of ready cash being all given as reasons why more farmers are making and shipping butter than formerly. Little change in prices is looked for until the real summer weather makes the available supply much greater, when lower quotations are the rule. A year ago, it is interesting to note, good round lots were fetching 25 cents or 5 to 7 cents more a pound than today.

Eggs

The season is getting well under way and receipts are getting larger every day. While 20 cents is still quoted on the best of the newly laid, the general quotation now runs 18 to 20 cents. As suggested last week, the market has been working toward the 18 cent level where it will probably rest for some time.

Potatoes

The quotation that has ruled all winter, 35 cents a bushel, is still in force, but it is the top limit. Little trade will be doing until the storage supplies now in Winnipeg are cleaned up. A few car lots, however, have been bought recently by local produce firms, and at less than 30 cents a bushel.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream shipments are again up to the mark, and the values remain unchanged, 35 cents for sweet cream and 30 cents for the butter-making kind. Prices will likely hold level for the balance of the month.

Dressed Poultry

Dealers are quoting unchanged the same schedule as has been in force for some weeks, ranging from 15 cents for fowl to 20 cents for turkeys. There is still a little business being done and more or less will be done for some weeks yet.

Dressed Meats

In sympathy with the higher price for butchers' cattle, dressed beef is firmer, local packers giving ½ cent a pound more, or 11½ cents. Butchers' prices to country customers, however, are practically unchanged, 11 cents for beef carcasses, 12 cents for hinds, 12 cents for hogs, and 12½ to 13 cents for veal. Fresh mutton is worth 12 cents and fresh veal 13 cents.

Hay

Hay prices are about last week's level, \$20 for No. 1 Timothy, \$15 to \$16 for No. 1 Red Top and \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 Upland. Supplies are coming in nicely, but the demand keeps pace and the market remains steady.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from April 15th to April 21st inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Apr 15	89½	86½	83½	80½	76	71	62	34½	32½	33½	32½	30	49	48½	43	42	111½	109½	101	...
16	89½	87	84½	81	76½	71½	62	34½	32½	33½	32½	30½	49	48	43	42	112½	110	103½	...
17	89½	87½	84½	81	76½	71½	62	34½	32½	33½	32½	30½	48½	47½	43	42	114	112	104	...
18	90½	88	85½	81½	77	72	62	34½	32½	33½	32½	30½	48½	47½	43	42	113½	111½	103½	...
19	91½	88½	85½	81½	77½	72½	63	34½	32½	33½	32½	30½	49½	48½	43	42	113½	111½	103	...
21	91½	89½	86½	83½	78	73	63	34½	32½	33½	32½	30½	49½	48½	43	42	113½	111½	103	...

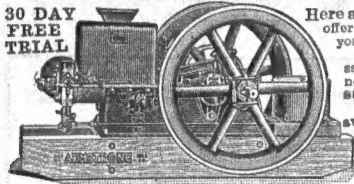
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 21

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	91½	89½	103	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c	30c
No. 2 Nor.	89½	87½	100	Choice butcher steers and	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.25-6.50	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	26c-27c
No. 3 Nor.	86½	84½	96½	heifers	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	5.75-6.00	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	25c
No. 4	83½	80½	89½	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	78	76	78½	steers and heifers	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	4.75-5.25	Strictly new laid	18c-20c	20c	21c
No. 6	73	71	65½	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.40	Potatoes	35c	35c	75c
Feed	63	62	57	Medium cows	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.25-4.60	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.25-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
No. 2 C.W.	34½	34½	40½	Best bulls	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.50	fat)	35c	35c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.75	Cream for butter-making			
No. 3	40½	50	71	Choice veal calves	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	purposes (per lb. but-			
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	fat)	30c	30c	32c
No. 1 N.W.	113½	109½	195½	Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.80	\$1.80	\$1.80
Wheat Futures				ers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Dressed Poultry			
May	92½	90½	104	Hogs				Chickens	17c	17c	18c
July	93½	91½	105½	Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$8.75	\$9.00	Fowl	15c	15c	15c
October	89½	87½	..	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.50	Ducks	17c	17c	20c-25c
Oat Futures				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50	Geese	17c	17c	18c
May	35½	35½	47					Turkeys	20c	20c	22c-24c
July	36½	36½	40½								
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May	114½	112½	194½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	\$6.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$9
July	117½	114½	194½	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Upland	\$14-\$15	\$14-\$15	\$8
October	120½	117½	..					No. 1 Timothy	\$20	\$22	\$19

Engines You Own Without Cost

30 DAY
FREE
TRIAL



Here are wonderful, durable, smooth-running gas engines—engines that offer results of over 50 years' manufacturing experience—engines that will give you the service you want at the price you'd rather pay.

Patented Roller Valve Gears reduce working parts from 30 to 7, save wear and tear, afford unequalled flexibility and make the Armstrong noiseless, indestructible and reliable. Patented and found only on Armstrong Engines. Get our 30-day trial offer.

Magneto furnished with every engine. This magneto energy does away with the need and the nuisance of batteries which are forever getting out of order. Ends all ignition troubles. This Magneto, together with Roller Valve Gears and Speed Changing Device which changes instantly and regulates speed while engine is running, permits operation on one-third less fuel than any other engine of equal rating. Can't you see how Armstrongs earn their own cost by this saving? Armstrongs offer you the extras that they offer the thousands of Armstrong well drill operators for whom these engines were originally designed. An engine that will run a well drill RIGHT will run anything. If you want dependable power at a guaranteed economy—if you want insurance against the unending repairs that make the average cheap machine expensive, own an Armstrong! Write NOW to

ARMSTRONG ENGINES

2 to 20 Horsepower—Stationary and Portable

ARMSTRONG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 Second Avenue, North, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

THE SMILEY COMPANY, EDMONTON, SALES REPS. FOR ALBERTA

THE "EAGLE" STEEL SCRUB CUTTER

BUILT IN THREE SIZES

No. 1 cuts 4 ft. swath, for use with 4 to 6 Horses
No. 2 " 5½ ft. " " " Tractor of 20-25 H.P.
No. 3 " 6½ ft. " " " the Heaviest Tractor

The best solution of the problem of cleaning scrub land in a cheap, rapid and satisfactory manner, saving at least 75 per cent. of the cost of hand labor.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

THE EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, DAUPHIN, MAN.



This Is NOT a Carpet Sweeper!

It is "The Special Vacuum Cleaner" and is operated like the old-fashioned Carpet Sweeper, but instead of scattering the dust it absorbs every particle by powerful suction. No bristles, no brushes, therefore no wear. "The Special" leaves the pile raised, making it soft to the tread and keeps the colors bright and fresh.

Price - \$10.00

General Sales Co. Winnipeg, Man.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Localities

Seven Dead Gophers For One Cent

No doubt you know, from costly experience, how much damage a colony of live gophers can do to your crops. Probably you know, too, how hard it is to get rid of them.

Here is the most effective way:

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide", which will make half a gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers—7 for a cent.

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

is a new preparation which our chemists have devised. It has a strychnine base, and equal killing power, but it is free from the extremely bitter taste which the gophers detest in ordinary strychnine.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, and penetrates through and through the wheat, instead of staying on the outside, as some poisons do. Grain treated with "Gophercide" retains its killing

power indefinitely, even when exposed to the weather.

"Gophercide" is equally effective in exterminating prairie dogs, rats, field mice and squirrels, and when used on meat it attracts and destroys wolves, coyotes and foxes.

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide" and try it out as soon as the gophers appear in the spring. Every female killed early means dozens less during the year. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

The chief of men is he who stands in the van of men, fronting the peril which frightens back all others, which, if it be not vanquished, will devour the others. Every noble crown is, and on earth will forever be, a crown of thorns.—Carlyle.

Man is a social animal with a mind nowadays that goes round the globe, and a community cannot be happy in one part and unhappy in another. It's all or nothing, no patching any more for ever.—H. G. Wells.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 20

north half of south-west quarter of section 8, township 49, range 26, west of the second meridian, was granted to Arthur Donaldson on April the 16th, 1912, in violation of the rules and practice of the Department of the Interior, and contrary to the public interests.

"That the Hon. Robert Rogers, a member of this House, having been at the time the said entry was granted, Minister of the Interior, is responsible therefor, and that the granting of such entry is deserving of the censure of the House."

Mr. Oliver went into the matter fully, contending that this homestead, which was within a mile of the post office at Prince Albert, had been granted to Mr. Donaldson, who happened to be a political friend of the minister, and that it was worth at least \$100,000. He said he had just received a telegram saying that the homestead had been put on the market as a subdivision at values aggregating \$374,000. The ex-minister contended that this had either been a deliberate deal of which Mr. Rogers had knowledge, or else the minister had neglected his duty. He maintained that such a thing could not have happened under his own administration of the department because under the practice established by him such a piece of land would have been transferred to school lands and sold by public auction. He was able to show in support of his contention that an adjoining quarter section, which had been surrendered because the homestead duties had not been performed had been treated in that way.

Mr. Rogers did not attempt to make any serious defence of the transaction. He said that he did not know of the matter personally and that in granting the homestead to Mr. Donaldson the agent at Prince Albert had simply been following precedent established by Mr. Oliver himself. Had he known that Mr. Donaldson or any one else was applying for this land he would have put a stop to it. Mr. Rogers contended that in 1908 Mr. Oliver had given a quarter section just a little further out from Prince Albert to Mr. Everett, a friend of the Liberal party. He understood that Mr. Everett sold the property shortly after for \$100,000 and divided the proceeds with the homestead inspector, who was a relative. Mr. Rogers

then left the subject of the Donaldson homestead and spoke at length with the object of showing that when the Liberals were in power the natural resources of the west were in the control of party workers, including R. E. A. Leach, Howard Douglas, inspector of parks, and Mr. Perry, a Liberal organizer. He read reams of correspondence to show that a certain timber berth within Rocky Mountain Park, which contained no timber of value, had by an order-in-council passed subsequent to the defeat of the late government, been exchanged for another berth containing 160,000,000 feet of lumber. This order-in-council, he said, had been signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier who was acting Minister of the Interior at the time.

Sir Wilfrid, when Mr. Rogers sat down, said that if he had signed such an order-in-council it was merely as a matter of routine. If Mr. Rogers thought he had done anything wrong or desired to make an inquiry he would welcome a committee of investigation.

As will be observed the debate was a case of one government trying to distract the attention of the public from a deal for which it was responsible by drawing attention to transactions of its predecessors in office. It was apparently a case of the pot calling the kettle black and demonstrates that no matter which party is in power the disposition is to deal carelessly with the natural resources of the country.

Railway Investigation Delayed

No date has yet been fixed by the Railway Board for the resumption of the general freight rates case and the suspicion continues to grow that it may be a long time before this matter is brought to a conclusion. Just what is going on, it is, of course, impossible to ascertain, but a recent development has been the arrival in the city of M. K. Cowan, K.C., counsel for the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments, who has done a good deal to advance the case to its present position. Mr. Cowan denies that there is any truth in the report that he has been "called off" by the governments which he represents. He says that his instructions are to push the matter as hard as he can and to do everything possible to secure further hearings and, if possible, a change in the discriminatory rates which now affect the West.

Sifton Government Sustained

Conservatives made Big Gains but Liberals have good Majority

As a result of the provincial elections held in Alberta on April 17, the Liberal government, headed by Hon. A. L. Sifton, remains in office by a majority of about 21 seats. Some of the constituencies, in which outlying polls have yet to be heard from, or in which ballots are tied up, are still in doubt, but the latest estimate on Monday morning was Liberals 37, Conservatives 16, doubtful 1, deferred 2 (Athabasca and Peace River). After the last general election the House consisted of 37 Liberals, 2 Conservatives, 1 Independent Conservative, and 1 Socialist, but as a result of by-elections the opposition increased its strength to 8. The following are the results as far as at present known:—

Liberals elected—Alexandra, V. C. Lyster; Arcadia, J. A. McCall; Beaver River, W. Gariopy; Bow Valley, George Lane; Camrose, G. P. Smith; Coronation, F. C. Whiteside; Cochrane, Hon. C. W. Fisher; Cardston, M. Wolf; Claresholme, W. Moffatt; Didsbury, I. E. Stauffer; Edmonton, (1 seat), Hon. C. W. Cross; Edson, Hon. C. W. Cross; Grouard, J. L. Cote; Gleichen, J. P. McArthur; Hand Hills, R. B. Eaton; Leduc, S. J. Tobin; Lacombe, W. T. Puffer; Little Bow, J. McNaughton; Lac St. Anne, Peter Gunn; Nanton, J. Glendinning; Olds, Hon. D. Marshall; Pembina, G. McDonald; Ponoka, Dr. Campbell; Red Cliff, C. S. Pingle; Relstone, J. G. Turgeon; Sturgeon, Hon. J. R. Boyle; St. Paul, P. E. Lessard; St. Albert, L. Boudreau; Sedgewick, Hon. C. Stewart; Stettler, R. H. Shaw; Taber, Hon. A. J. McLean; Victoria, F. A. Walker; Vergreville, Jas. McCallum; Vermilion, Hon. A. L. Sifton; Wetaskiwin, C. H. Olin; Warner, F. W. Leffingwell; Whitford, A. Shandro. Total, 37 seats.

Conservatives elected—Calgary, North, S. B. Hillocks; Calgary, South, Dr. Blow;

Calgary, Centre, T. M. Tweedie; Edmonton (1 seat), A. F. Ewing; High River, Dr. Stanley; Innisfail, Fred Archer; Lethbridge City, Dr. Stewart; Medicine Hat, N. Spencer; Macleod, R. Patterson; Okotoks, George Hoadley; Pincher Creek, J. Kemmis; Red Deer, E. Michener; Rocky Mountain, R. E. Campbell; Stony Plain, C. Weidenhammer; South Edmonton, H. H. Crawford; Wainwright, G. L. Hudson. Total, 16 seats.

Doubtful—Clearwater.

Deferred elections—Athabasca and Peace River.

Belgian Suffrage Strike

Belgian workmen to the number of over 250,000 ceased work on Monday, April 14, and declare they will not take up their tools again until manhood suffrage is established. The strike has paralyzed business and transportation in Belgium, and each day makes the situation worse. So far, however, the government has shown no sign of yielding to the workmen's demand for the vote. On Friday the Liberal leader in the Chamber of Deputies made an effort to bring about a compromise between the Clericals and the Socialists, and after considerable discussion, in which the Clerical leader emphatically opposed any concession to the strikers, the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

A remarkable feature of the strike is the entire absence of violence. The Socialist leaders announced before the strike commenced that they would do everything possible to preserve the peace, and the strictest discipline is being maintained.

Co-operation and Success

The surest way of achieving success is through the concentration of the efforts of many under a common head. Thus the workings of The Grain Growers' Grain Company are directed to the success of the individual. You need our help and we need yours. Buy our stock and ship your grain to

The

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba :: Calgary, Alberta

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars as to Stock, etc.,
in your Company.

Name

Post Office

Province C.G.G. 23-4-13



"Don't worry, John. I took out a policy without letting you know"

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY
BRANDON - CANADA

INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED
General Agents
Jos. Cornell
General Manager

THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE COMPANY
SASKATOON - CANADA

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY
EDMONTON - CANADA

Best Service
at lowest
possible
cost

**The Wife
Has Often Saved the Situation**

Women are well known to be more provident than men and the incident pictured above is fairly common throughout Western Canada. Many a woman, out of her eggs and butter earnings, has made provision against calamities which her husband has deemed too remote for consideration.

The man shown above is witnessing the utter destruction of his crop, unable to raise a hand for its salvation, and bitterly regretting his lack of foresight.

Many farmers today follow crop cultivation by crop protection. To such we offer the best service at lowest possible cost. Write any of the Companies shown above, consult one of our 1,500 Local Agents, or address—

Insurance Agencies Limited

Brandon	Winnipeg	Regina
Saskatoon	Edmonton	
	Calgary	